CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28767—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
16-8 9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8 9-4
12-6 7-3		12-6 7-3
27-4 14-1	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4 14-1
24-4 13-2		24-4 13-2
41-8 21-1	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8 21-1

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	E. P. Bishop	17th June.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th „
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th „
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th „
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd „
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4291	800	T. J. Alderton	12th „
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W. D. G. Worcester	26th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co; also Circular Passage-Tickets, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

June 16th June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
28th June. 26th July. 23rd August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200 600	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA.	R. Deperis ..	3.800 550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis..	3,800 550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200 550	8th July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 8, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captain.	About.
*LYCIA	5139.	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, 15th June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 19th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on the 10th June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co
Liverpool..... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurances effected.

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DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

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MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAM ILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad, (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	28th June.
ARMENIA	3393	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 6, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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THE PILLOW being made of the finest tempered, watch-spring, steel wire, is as soft and pleasant as feathers, or any other material, and the head does not become heated, as each slight movement changes the air beneath it. As a luxury, nothing can surpass its comfort, especially in warm weather.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Large Size, 21 by 13, Covered in Best Tick	9 0	10 0
Do. do. not do. do.	6 12	7 8
Traveller's Pillow and Back Rest, 12 by 10, Best Tick with Cover	5 8	6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.
A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.
LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.
Apply to—
S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster & Sons' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen Bottles.....Rs.	6 2	7 8
Per Dozen Half-Bottles.....Rs.	4 8	5 0

	Cash. Bottles.	Credit. Half-Bottles.	Cash. Bottles.	Credit. Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone ..... Per Dozen Rs.	6 12	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 5 0
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster & Sons..... „ „	6 12	„ 4 8	„ 7 8	„ 5 0
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke & Co.... „ „	6 12	„ 4 12	„ 7 8	„ 5 0

BEERS & STOUT
TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER and Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen Bottles.....Rs.	5 12	6 8	Per Dozen Half-Bottles .....Rs.	3 14	4 8
Per Case 4 Dozen Bottles ..... „	22 0	24 10	Per Case 6 Dozen Half-Bottles...	22 0	24 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, and consumptive Complaints. Price As. 8 and As. 14 per Bottle.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

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(IN LIQUIDATION).

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
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ALL THE VALUABLE AND VERY CAREFULLY
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ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.
STOCK MUST BE CLEARED.

PHILLIPS' PETROLEUM HAIR WASH
is unequalled as a Hair Dresser, Preserver, and Producer; it causes the Hair to grow on bald spots by nourishing and vitalizing the capillaries. Its perfume is exquisite in fragrance, the Petroleum being first refined and its odour overcome.
Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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THORPE AND CO.'S
WATERPROOFS!

REGULATION CAPES (SEALED PATTERN) ANDERSON'S, BEST QUALITY, SEWN, AND TAPED.
Rs. 35.

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Rs. 16-8.

STOUT DRAB, TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS, 84 by 48 (SOILED). Reduced from Rs. 16-8
To Rs. 10-8.

60-INCH DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETING.
Rs. 4-8 per yard.

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Rs. 15.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

INDIAN BLOOD RENOVATOR
Cures Boils, Eruptions, Blotches, Ulcers, Scrofula, Scurvy, Abscesses, Tumours, Glandular Enlargements, and all Blood and Skin Affections. Price, Re. 1-4 per Bottle.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

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THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.		Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	Rs. 45 to 220	Prize Cups	Rs. 8 to 100
Mocha Sets	75	Candle Sticks with glass bell shades, per pair	Rs. 12 to 48
Samovar Sets	150	Punch Bowls	Rs. 200 to 270
Liquor Frames	Rs. 25 to 50	Table Lamps, splendidly decorated	Rs. 45 to 110
Fruit Knife Stands	Rs. 15 to 30	Table Call Bells	Rs. 6 to 10
Cruet Frames	Rs. 15 to 90	Salt Cellars Glass Liners	Rs. 4 to 8
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	Rs. 12 to 22	Nut Crackers	4
Coffee Makers, with spirit lamp heaters	15	Collapsing Tumblers in case	5
Wine Coolers	55	Christening Mugs	Rs. 9 to 25
Egg Frames	Rs. 20 to 120	Smokers' Sets	Rs. 20 to 60
Ice Buckets	9	Tankards	Rs. 18 to 75
Ice Tongs	4	Tilting Tea kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters	40
Ice Bowls	18	Salad Bowls	Rs. 35 and 45
Butter Dishes	Rs. 9 to 30	Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	Rs. 45 to 95
Claret Jugs	Rs. 30 to 60	Night Lamp Screens	Rs. 12 to 25
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Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	Rs. 14 to 110	Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp heaters	30
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Fruit Stands	Rs. 15 to 500	Asparagus Service	13
Flower Stands	Rs. 15 to 65	Cheese Covers	20
Sugar Boxes	27	Soup Tureens	Rs. 45 to 70
Ice Cream Plates	Each 5	Caviare Stands	16
Ash Trays	Rs. 2-8 to 6	Vegetable Dishes	Rs. 55 to 120
Napkin Rings	Rs. 2 to 8	Venison Dish	90
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	Rs. 20 to 30	Fish do.	90
Toast Racks	Rs. 10 to 20	Knife Rests	Rs. 2 to 4
Inkstands	Rs. 9 to 70	Spirit Flasks	Rs. 8 to 20
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		Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	200

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THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual Eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the Defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of Defective Vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These Lenses are cut with Great Precision, and may be relied on for Refractive Accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *Pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27 0
In Aluminium Frames	„	7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	„	6 0
Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle	„	125 0
Silver Gilt do.	„	40 & 50
Shell do.	„	20 0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	„	3 0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	„	1 8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *Pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	„	10 0
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EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	„	2 0
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Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	„	4 8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	„	5 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

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A large Assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in Stock.

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THE CLUB—"SEMI-DRESS" COMFORT WITH LOUNGE—JACKET. FROM RS. 39-6.
LINED SILK.
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KARACHI: Camp.
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„ 49-50 Parliament Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
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HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
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LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.
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ROGERS & Co.
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GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
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FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.
THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.
Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.
Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.
Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NOTICE.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 5 P. M., on Tuesday, June 21, for the transaction of Business, of which particulars have been posted to Shareholders.

N. RANDLE,
Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

DRYING BOTTLES.

IF you want to preserve your Perishable Articles against Damp, use one of our Drying Bottles.

Capacity, oz.50, Rs. 2-4; oz. 120, Rs. 4: oz. 140, Rs. 4-12; oz. 180, Rs. 6.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.

INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

Income for the year 1891 .....£1,706,816
Total Assets, December 31, 1891 ...£8,888,113

INSURANCES on the most favourable terms on
MILLS, GODOWNS, MERCHANDISE, HOTELS, BUNGALOWS, &C.
European Civil and Military Lives.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Bombay Agents.

DYSENTERY! DIARRHŒA!!

SQUIBB'S

DYSENTERY	Will be found valuable to those	DROPS
DYSENTERY	who suffer from weakness of the	DROPS
DYSENTERY	Stomach and Bowels, and are	DROPS
DYSENTERY	consequently more liable to	DROPS
DYSENTERY	Diarrhœa and Dysentery. The	DROPS
DYSENTERY	Drops not only stop Diarrhœa and	DROPS
DYSENTERY	Dysentery, but remove the cause.	DROPS
DYSENTERY	In many cases of Diarrhœa and	DROPS
DYSENTERY	Dysentery, these Drops have been	DROPS
DYSENTERY	found to have a magic effect,	DROPS
DYSENTERY	most alarming symptoms quickly	DROPS
DYSENTERY	yielding to treatment and a seri-	DROPS
DYSENTERY	ous illness warded off. Re. 1-4.	DROPS
DYSENTERY		DROPS
DYSENTERY	MADON, SONS & CO.,	DROPS
DYSENTERY	23, Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.	DROPS

NEUBERG'S SMOKING MIXTURES.

ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE.

Put up in Pound and Half-pound Hermetically sealed Tin Canisters, of various strengths, to suit all Smokers.

"PYRAMID" MIXTURE
Mild.

"1888" MIXTURE
Medium mild.

"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE
Medium full.

"RIFLE" MIXTURE
Full.

Best value for the money in India.

MONSOON 1892.

THE "PERFECT" CONDITIONER.

FOR CIGARS, CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCOS.

"Thy 'Condition' is such that men cannot but say, 'Thou art all that can be wished for.'"

The "Perfect" Conditioner is calculated to supply a want long felt by smokers. It is constructed in such a form as to promote and assist the "conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos at *all* seasons of the year, in the simplest and readiest manner. It is convenient, portable, and indestructible, and *must* commend itself to all practised smokers as a *Great Desideratum*.

INSTRUCTION WITH EACH CONDITIONER.

No. 1.	Large size	Rs. 3 0
„ 2.	Medium „	„ 2 8
„ 3.	Small (for Cigarettes)	„ 2 0

Prepared Calcic Chloride and Asbestos for above.

Re. 1-2 per 4 oz. tin.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

"ACME" MILK TESTER.

THIS Instrument has been expressly designed to provide house-holders and others with a SIMPLE but RELIABLE test of the purity of the Milk supplied to them. It has neither Scale nor Divisions, consequently no error can possibly be made in using it; and nothing can be simpler, as you have merely to watch the head rising or falling. It is guaranteed as accurate and effective as the more expensive Instruments. It cannot fail to prove a BOON when pure Milk is ESSENTIAL, whether for sickness, culinary or other purposes, as it provides a thoroughly reliable test, SO EASY TO USE that a child could apply it.

Re. 1 in Case, with Directions.

23, Hummum St., } MADON, SONS & Co. { Fort, Bombay.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Portraits and Autographs; An Album for the People	1	0
Elements of Social Science, by a M.D.	1	12
Trall's Sexual Physiology and Hygiene	5	4
Atlas of Male and Female Organs of Generation ....each	5	4
Braunt's Techno-Chemical Receipt Book	7	4
Arnold's Indian Hills, or Coffee Planting in Southern India, 2 vols.	17	8
Braunt's Practical Treatise on Distillation and Rectification of Alcohol	9	0
Braunt's Practical Treatise on Manufacture of Vinegar and Acetates	17	8
Acton on the Reproductive Organs	8	4
Sainsbury's Earl of Derby	2	4
Pye's Surgical Handicraft, 1891	7	4
Gribble and Hchiv's Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India 1892	5	8
Dowse's Massage and Electricity, 1891	5	4
Brett's leading cases in Modern Equity, 1891	11	0

SECOND LAW BOOKS.

Key and Elphinstone's Compendium of Precedents in Conveyancing, 2 vols., 2nd edition, 1883	55	0
Prideaux's Precedents in Conveyancing, 2 vols., 11th edition, 1882	45	0
Davidson's Concise Precedents in Conveyancing, 12th edition, 1882	12	0
Greenwood's Manual of the Practice of Conveyancing, 7th edition, 1882	10	0
Haye's Concise Conveyancer, with Precedents, 4th Edition, 1882	13	0
Dean's Principle's of Conveyancing, 2nd edition, 1883	11	0

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, &c., KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODI BAY, PORT TRUST ESTATE.

MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY is instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., at the premises, by order of the mortgagees Ramjidas Mabaliram and Luchmondas Mabaliram, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Vussonjee Sunderjee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of October, 1891, the following valuable property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate on the Modi Bay Imperial Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 151 one-ninth square yards, and bounded on the north by the land leased to Gangabai, on the south by Goa street, on the east by the property and land leased to one Bhag Liladher, and on or towards the west by the Eastern Boulward south, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8493, and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon, which are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 99-105 Mint Street, and Nos. 2, 4 Goa Street, and which premises are now occupied by Cooverji Vussonjee and other tenants. The sale will be subject to the terms contained in the indenture of lease, dated the 29th of April 1884, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Canjee Jaitha of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, June 13, 1892. Auctioneer.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

15 boxes Australian hock.
1 D. B. B. L. Rifle in leather case, by J. Jackson.
1 set brass mounted double harness.
15 casks disinfectieg powder.
1 case handsome best China dinner service.
17 cases India Rubber, cotton and woollen foundation card cylinder, doffer, roller and clearer fillets.
35 coils hemp covered manilla steel wire rope 1½, 2 3-4, 4 and 6 inches.
3 cases engravings and oleographs without frames.
On account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ramchunder Juggonath Achari.—
3 cases about 740 pictures of Hindoo deities, saints, &c., to be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
On account of the concerned—
A few gold watches.
By order of the receiver appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 131 of 1892.
1 safe 30 inches, beam scale, with weights, small scales.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 „ second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong victoria, in good order.
1 „ serviceable dog-cart.
1 English built light single seated brougham with spring doors.
1 neat and light self-driving park phaeton with strong Pegu pony and harness.
1 bicycle in good order.
A lot of English Shanghai and Bussorah fowls and a pair of geese.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned the undermentioned packages arrived per s. s. City of Dublin, and sunk in the Victoria Dock basin while in course of transhipment:—

3 bales	200 pieces	coloured print.
2 „	400 „	grey shirtings.
2 „	350 „	„
1 case	125 dozen	coloured handkerchiefs.
1 „	100 pieces	coloured stripe.
1 „	100 „	printed goods.
1 „	148 „	„ „
2 cases	104 „	„ „
1 bale	30 „	white shirtings.
3 bales	230 „	„ „
3 „	194 „	„ „
1 bale	109 „	coloured prints.
10 bales	200 „	„ „
4 „	40 „	white shirtings.
2 „	100 „	coloured prints.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dana Bunder, by order and in the Godown of Messrs. Tyabjee & Co. in J. Street, and on account and at the risk of Dwarkadas Luchminarron—
13 bales, each 300 bags, Twill, No. 2, black end, 44 by 26½ of any mill.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF T. R. CAMBRICS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., and on account and at the risk of Runsordass Mowjee—
9 cases 540 pieces, 21 by 32 yards, T. R. Cambrics.

On SUNDAY, the 19th June, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Thana on the Station Road, opposite the Municipal Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated crockery and glass ware, pictures, carpets, lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, etc., the property of a gentleman.
The propert y will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 13, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old Ice House, Fort, near the Great Western Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of the late Mrs. MALCOLM SMITH.
The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction sale of a very valuable large bungalow with outhouses, stables, &c., known as "Albert Hall," situated at Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite "San Suci."
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—
All that freehold piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow, out-houses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,223 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a public passage, 15ft. wide, on or towards the north partly by the property of the late Cummoo Jaffer Sullman and partly by the property of Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, and on or towards the south by Victoria Road.
For further particulars and plan and catalogues of the conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MILLINERY SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Thomas Ramos and his wife, traded in the name of Mrs. C. Smith as dress-maker and milliners, Insolvents, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th June, 1892, at 2 p.m., at Ballasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs Treacher and Co., consisting ribbons, laces, veiling, stays, ready-made jackets and dresses, ladies' hats, bonnets, feathers, trips, satin cloth, buttons, thread, hat ornaments, gauzes, gloves, parasoles, collars, cupboards, show cases, office table, chairs, clocks, counter, sewing machine Singer's, velvets, silk, dress stand, models, and glass mirror.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 13, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Monthly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

16 cases	white ground prints.	
6 „	printed sarry cloth.	
1 „	white tambored muslin.	
4 „	green cambric.	
3 „	white handkerchiefs.	
7 bales	grey shirtings.	
2 „	twist.	
19 „	casing papers.	

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 13, 1892.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWELVE PER CENT. (equivalent to Rs. 60 per Share) declared at the Twenty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 13th June, 1892, to Shareholders on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 31st May, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHONOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING will be held in the Municipal Offices, at 5-45 P.M., on MONDAY, the 13th instant at which every Fellow and Member is urgently requested to be present; urgent business being before the meeting.

H. A. ACWORTH, C.S.,
Chairman.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

IT is hereby notified that this Company's ICE can be had at the Factory Sale Room, at the following rates:—
Quantities under 80 lbs., 4 pies per lb.
Quantities of 80 lbs., or over, 4 pies per lb., less 10 per cent. Discount.
Quantities of 500 lbs., or upwards, 3 pies per lb. Sale Room is open from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 19th May, 1892.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for PRINTING the ADMINISTRATION REPORTS of the Municipalities, in the Northern Division, for the year 1891-92. About 100 Copies will be required. Applications should be submitted to the Commissioner, N. D., before 20th instant, stating the price for 100 Copies and the time within which the work will be completed. Printed copies of last year's Reports can be seen at the Commissioner's Office, at Ahmedabad, or at the Municipal Offices, in the Division.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ONE LAKH of MOULMEIN Teakwood Permanent Way Chair Keys, Pattern No. 5, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.
Standard sample, with Template or Gauge can be seen, and specification with Form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made on the Company's form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 200, or the Tender will not be taken.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th June, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 181 OF 1890.

NARAYEN RAGHOONATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Navewady Lane..Plaintiff.
VS.
MADHOWRAO BHASKER, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, at present residing at Bhalad, in Rajpipla State, and Jugonath Madhowrao of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, in Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Eighteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-Second day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Narayen Raghoonath and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowrao Bhasker and Jagoonath Madhowrao, or any of them in all that one-fourth share of the said Defendants, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Jagonnath Madhowrao, in all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenements, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises, and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement eight hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 140, New No. A-1230, old Survey No. 280, and new Survey No. 3-423, the buildings on the said premises being assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 4574 and 4575, and Street Nos. 13 and 14 Bhasker Lane, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Narsinglalji Maharaj, on or towards the South partly by the property of Gokladhisjee Maharaj, partly by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, and partly by a passage, dividing the property from the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, on or towards the East by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerji, and on or towards the West by the property of Vinayeekrao Bhaskerjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and others.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. H. S. Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1892.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Engl s Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for Immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardwares, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની ફ્રો૦

ફ, ર., GEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr. GRAHAM LYNN.

One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each Rs. 6.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & C.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, watta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs. 3.
Packing & Postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

High Court re-opens.
Meeting of Shareholders, Southwell and Austin.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
National Phonographic Society, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th :—Eric (s), from Cardiff ; and Camorta (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Chindwara (s), and Nizam (s), from Calcutta ; and Ganges (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th :—Gairloch (s), for Dunkirk ; Longstone (s), Karachi ; Fazilka (s), and Umballa (s), Calcutta, &c. ; Kt. Errant (s), Liverpool ; and Glaclestry (s), Soura Baya. Yesterday :—Calder (s), and Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf ; and Latona (s), Hamburg.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Macnab entered the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Naples on Saturday ; and the s. s. Kaveri and Ponani left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lombardy entered, and the s. s. Caledonia left the dock on Saturday.

THE GRANT BUILDING SOCIAL CLUB.—The anniversary of this institution, which was established last year in the Grant's Buildings, was celebrated with zest and enthusiasm, on Friday night, when the members gave a very enjoyable dance. The invitations were cordially accepted, and a large attendance graced the hall, in which the merry couples tripped it sprightly till the early hours of morning.

THE RIDING FATALITY AT FALKLAND ROAD.—On Saturday, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, at Bellasis Road, touching the circumstances attending the death of Hajee Ibrahim Suleman, grandson of Ludha Ibrahim, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ludha Ibrahim and Co. The circumstances under which the deceased met his death have already appeared in our issue of Saturday last. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Shewa Hurry was charged by Constable Mynu, of the Water Police, with carrying a number of passengers in excess of that prescribed by his licence. The evidence of the officer showed that the prisoner was seen conveying 148 labourers in his boat, instead of 48, his legitimate number. The Magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 25, or one month's imprisonment.

ROBBING A FRIEND.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Abdool Rahman Mohidin was charged by Inspector Nelmes before Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dastoor, with stealing a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 18, and Rs. 227 in cash, from Mann Mahomed, a contractor. On Thursday, the complainant went to collect his outstanding debts, and got Rs. 227 from his customers. He then went out to enjoy himself. The accused and another Mahomedan joined the complainant at Null Bazaar. The complainant then engaged a victoria, and the trio drove to the London Hotel, Grant Road, but while alighting from the victoria, the complainant, who was under the influence of liquor, fell down, and the accused taking advantage of the opportunity, relieved him of the money, watch, and chain. They then drove to Doorgadevi. When complainant came to his senses, next morning, he reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused with the stolen property in his possession. The accused, in his defence, stated that the complainant had given him the watch and chain for safe custody, and whilst he was on his way to the complainant's house, to return him the same, he was arrested by the police. The Magistrate disbelieved his statement, and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO A NATIVE OFFICER.—H. H. the Gaekwar's 1st Regiment N. I. was drawn up in line on the general parade-ground, Warasha, on Saturday, under the command of Captain B. D. Chauhan, B. A., Lieutenant Devineh Sing, second-in-command. Punctually at 7 o'clock, H. E. General Anandrao Gaekwar, Commander-in-Chief of H. H.'s Forces, accompanied by General Hardie, and Colonel G. Nissen, arrived on the ground, and was received with a general salute. The officers were ordered to the front by his Excellency, and a sword-of-honor was presented to Subedar Rampersad Juggernath commanding B Company. While presenting the sword his Excellency spoke in Hindustani to the effect :—" It has given me great pleasure to come here this morning to present Subhedar Rampersad with a sword-of-honor, for the efficiency of his company, the least number of its defaulters, and his good conduct as reported by his Commanding Officer, and I hope I shall again have the pleasure of presenting such a sword next year to one of the subhedars of this regiment. I hope all the other native officers of the brigade will try their best to follow this officer's example." The officers were ordered to take their post, and after saluting his Excellency, the regiment was marched off to their lines.

THE NEW BORAH MOSQUE.—The Borah community have had a new mosque built by the generosity of one of its leading members, Mr. Ibrahim Nooruddin. Great inconvenience had long been felt by the Borahs, for the want of a suitable place of worship, and Mr. Ibrahim Nooruddin came forward with an open hand to supply the want. The old mosque, which is on the site of the new building, was small and inconvenient. The adjoining buildings, belonging to the Borah Punch, were bought over, and a magnificent musjid now stands in the place of the old building. The work was commenced about two years ago, and now the finished Borah mosque stands in rivalry, just opposite the Juma Musjid of the Mahomedans. Khoja Ghulam Hussain Mooraj is the architect and builder of this magnificent building. There is an arched gate, beautifully carved, leading to the musjid. Entering from the porch, on the right hand side, there is the grand hall, one hundred feet square, supported on carved pillars. This hall is reserved for public worship and preaching. A cushioned *musnud* stands as the *takhat* for the high-priest, whilst carpets are spread all round the hall for the worshippers. There is a well finished purdah gallery all around the hall, and an excellent sixty-light candle chandelier is placed in the middle and four thirty-six and twenty-six light chandeliers on either side. There is a pretty little fountain playing in the open verandah in front of the hall, which is used for ablutions, and on the left side there are the bath-rooms. The top-floor, over these bath-rooms and the porch, is reserved for caste feasts. The total cost of the building is three lakhs of rupeees. During the whole of the last week, it was kept open for visitors and many Europeans, Parsees, and Hindoos availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the new structure. Public worship was held on Sunday morning, followed by a grand feast of the Borahs. Last evening it was prettily illuminated, and from to-day it will be opened for the use of the Borah community.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged, with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance transferred by consent of subscribers to the Tansa Fire Works Fund.	3,105	3	0
Total.....	3,105	3	0
Amount previously acknowledged	90,723	6	2
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H. A. ACWORTH,
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Bombay, June 11.

THE Paris edition of the *New York Herald* was recently confiscated by the police. The paper has been in the habit of publishing descriptions of restaurants, heading each article with an illustration. It appears that an illustration had been lent to the paper by a well-known Parisian restaurateur for the first article, which was devoted to his establishment. The continued appearance of the block in subsequent editions of the paper in which other establishments were described finally exhausted the patience of the proprietor of the block, who demanded a price from the *New York Herald*, as that journal had practically appropriated it for its own use. As no notice was taken of his claim, and the block kept reappearing, the paper was confiscated under the French Copyright Law. The action of the aggrieved restaurateur caused no small sensation among the American residents in Paris.

THE first whale ever seen in Paris has been bought at the Halles by a restaurateur of the Rue Saint-Honore. The novelty of the sight drew crowds to see it. The whale rested on several shop shutters, supported by barrels. It is about five years old, measures fifteen feet in length, and weights 960 kilos (or a little under a ton). This whale stranded at Penmarch, in Brittany. It was conveyed to the market with enormous difficulty, and was sold for £6. The whale is to be eaten ?

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN pursuance of a requisition made by several shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on Saturday, at the registered office of the company, at No. 49, Dontad, 3rd Row, Khoja Moholla. Mr. Mooljeebhoy Jiwraj occupied the chair, and there was an unusually large attendance of the shareholders.

At the outset, one of the shareholders enquired whether the gentlemen who had requested the meeting to be held were present.

Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, solicitor, replied that none of them had arrived, although it was past eleven o'clock, the time fixed for the meeting.

The proceedings commenced by the reading of the requisition and the notice convening the meeting. The requisition ran as follows :—

" We, the undersigned registered shareholders of the above-named company, request you to convene within one week from the receipt hereof an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, under rule 35 of the articles of association of the company, for the purpose of considering and passing the following resolutions with any modifications thereof as may be suggested at the meeting :—(1) To appoint two more directors under rule 58 of the articles of association of the company; and (2) to appoint a committee for inspecting the books and accounts of the company and to enquire into the general conduct of the business of the company from its starting till date and to authorise them to appoint one or more experts under them at such remuneration as may be considered adequate,and to finally report to the shareholders the result of their examination and inspection under Section 86 of the Indian Company's Act VI. of 1882."

Mr. Pestonjee enquired if any one was willing to take up the propositions mentioned in the requisition in the absence of the requisitionists. The shareholders declined to take up the propositions.

Mr. Jaffer Ludha Chatoo, a shareholder, said that he could not allow the opportunity to pass without expressing his indignation towards the requisitionists, who had very unwisely taken it into their head to give trouble and cause annoyance to the directors and the agents of the company by sending a requisition to convene the meeting. His anger was enhanced by the fact that after putting the directors and agents to the expense and trouble of convening the meeting they had purposely avoided attending the meeting. Their conduct was deserving of great censure. The chairman, he said, Mr. Mooljibhoy, took great interest in the welfare of the company, and he held a very large number of shares. Last year, chiefly owing to the exertions of the directors and agents, they were fortunate enough to obtain a dividend at the rate of 22 per cent. This was the most satisfactory result the shareholders could desire.

Mr. Bejanjee Burjorjee advised the solicitor of the company to sue the requisitionists for the expense that the company had been put to in calling the meeting.

Mr. Pesikaka stated that that could not be done as by Section 50 of the company's articles, which were very meagre, the directors were bound to call the meeting within eight days of a requisition being made by fifty shareholders.

Mr. Cowasjee Patell said that as the requisitions had caused so much annoyance, they should express their unanimous regret at the unjustifiable conduct of the requisitionists,and asked the chairman to take a note to the effect that the meeting disapproved the action of the requisitionists, who ought to be severely censured.

Mr. W. Shelly asked the chairman to take a note to the effect that the shareholders present at the meeting expressed their full confidence in the directors and the agents, who were discharging their duties in a very praiseworthy manner.

A shareholder suggested the advisability of altering the articles of the company, and add a provision empowering the board to refuse to convene a meeting unless a requisition was signed by a certain large number of shareholders. The company's shareholders were originally 600, but they had now increased to 1,400 and the present limit of fifty shareholders' signatures to the requisition was made in proportion to the number of shareholders.

Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, the solicitor of the company, promised to consider the suggestion, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE MUNICIPAL TOWN REFUND DUTY CASE.

THE case, in which Dyal Lalji and Liladhar Bhowan were charged with cheating the Municipality, in respect of certain Town Duty Refunds, came up for further hearing, on Saturday last, before Mr. Cooper, First Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Brown, solicitor, and Mr. Balkrishna Kirtikar, pleader, represented the first and the second accused respectively.

Jetha Kutchra, further examined by Mr. Crawford, said that on referring to the forwarding books, there appeared to be an entry in respect of 430 packages in Liladhar Bhowan's handwriting and that 210 bags of cocoanuts were sent to Ramparsad Gungaparsad. He saw the railway receipt but not the consignment. On March 26, fourteen packages were despatched to Barsi, and that nine bags of sugar and seven new gunny bags were consigned to Rakabdas Jethmul, on April 6, 1892. On the 26th March his firm did not consign 90 bags of sugar to Barsi nor anywhere about that date, or on or about the 8th April last, his firm did not make the consignments of 90 bags of sugar each to Toomsa. On the 24th March, he said, his firm did not send 925 bags of sugar to Satna, nor 210 bags of sugar to Cawnpore. The entries were in the handwriting of the second accused. Liladhar Bhowan, the second accused, used to sign the consignment notes for the firm. He had the general power to sign for the firm, but was not authorised to sign any of the Railway receipts or applications. He said that to the best of his knowledge, his firm had the last dealings with Edalji Pestonji, about November, 29, after that date his firm received no money from Edalji Pestonji, through the second accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown the witness said Dyal Lalji was about 20 years old. Davidas Ruttonsey was the owner of the firm, but the firm carried on business in the name of Dyal Lalji. Witness was formerly a servant of the firm, but now was a partner. Dyal Lalji did not look after the business of the firm, and the knew very little of the work. He had invested his money in the firm. The name of Dyal Lalji only was registered in the Municipal books. His signature was, therefore, necessary to recover Town Duty Refunds. Liladhar Bhowan looked after forwarding the consignments. He writes in his own hand to the *chitiwalla* for the refunds. The second accused had been in the service of the firm for the last five or six years ; and had the full confidence of the firm, Dyal Lalji signed the recipts brought to him by Lilladhar Bhowan ; sometimes they were filled in and sometimes blank. Dyal Lalji did not know how to read English. He did not know all the details of the consignments sent by the firm. Dyal signed the blank receipts and Lilladhar had their custody. About last January Dyal went to his native country, Cutch. On January 7, a telegram was received from him. Before his departure, Dyal had signed some ten or twelve blank receipts and given them to the second accused, Lilladhar Bhowan. Those two receipts, exhibits A and D, were very likely two out of those. The witness said that he did not think Dyal Lalji would be capable of defrauding the Municipality. Lilladhar Bhowan used to give the receipts to Edalji Pestonji to recover the Town Duty Refunds. Lilladhar made the entries of the receipts given to Edalji. From those entries, it could be known what money was to be recovered from Edalji Pestonji. The accounts in the firm's books with Edalji Pestonji had nothing to do with the five consignment receipts put in by Mr. Crawford. There was no trace of them in the books. If Lilladhar gave those receipts to Edalji the firm had no means to recover the amount from Edalji. The firm would not even have known that Edalji had recovered the money. He (the witness) knew nothing about the five applications for Refund Duty made on behalf of the firm. On receiving the summons from the Court he asked Lilladhar for an explanation.

The case was at this stage adjourned, the counsel for the accused not appearing till 4 p.m.

Mr. Brown said, that from the evidence just finished, it clearly proved, that his client, Dyal Lalji, had no hand in the fraud and, therefore, asked for his discharge. Mr. Crawford consenting to this, and his Worship discharged the first accused. The case was then adjourned to 11-30 a.m. this morning.

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MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR A. C. BAILWARD, R. A., Commanding No. 2 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, Steamer Point, Aden, has been transferred to the 55th Field Battery, at Deesa, vacant by the transfer of Major Potts to a Horse Battery in Bengal.

MAJOR W. H. E. DOBIE, R.A., Ordnance Department, Allahabad, on completing the tenure of his appointment in the Department on the 23rd proximo, will join the No. 2 Company Western Division, Royal Artillery, Aden, as Commanding Officer.

CAPTAIN C. MOSSE, 2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment, having passed his examination as an Accounts Officer, has rejoined his battalion at Nasirabad.

MAJOR T. H. MACKENZIE, 2nd-in-Command of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Lieutenant C. S. Stack, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, who served as transport Officer with the Miranzai Expedition, and Lieutenant A. T. Rowlandson, Wing officer, 24th Baluchistan Regiment, have passed in the Pushtu language by the higher standard.

LIEUTENANTS C. A. W. FORD, 4th Bombay Rifles, and C. W. Price, 3rd Beluch Regiment, have qualified for admission to the Staff Corps.

THE following officers will arrive next trooping season for service in India :—Lieutenants E. B. North, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment ; R. C. W. Lukin, 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry ; De Cayley, 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment ; Marshall, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; B. P. Ellwood, and L. M. R. Deas, 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry ; and 2nd-Lieutenant G. I. Farmer, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.

THE No. 1 Bastion in the Fort at Ahmednagar is being prepared for the mounting of a Gardner gun.

LIEUTENANT A. HAY, 21st Bombay Infantry and Lieutenant M. Lowndes, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, have passed the examination in Hindustani by the Higher Standard.

MAJOR L. DENING, D. S. O., 2nd-in-Command of the 26th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Commandant of the 1st Sikhs.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. C. BURTON, 2nd-in-Command of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed officiating Commandant of the 2nd Bengal Lancers.

STIPULATIONS have been published by Lord Roberts for Commanding Officers to enter into with the suppliers of Indian malt liquor under regimental arrangements to the refreshment rooms of British Troops.

THE following officers have been appointed Acting Paymasters to their respective Corps:—Lieutenant H. H. P. Deasy, 15th Lancers ; Captain C. Moss, 2nd Gloster Regiments ; Lieutenants F. Ford Mellows, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers ; and A. D. Stewart, 1st Rifle Brigade.

CAPTAIN F. R. MCMEEKAN, No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, has been ordered to proceed to England on his recent promotion.

IT has been ruled that a free passage by rail to his new destination is admissible to the family of an officer transferred from one appointment to another while on leave, whether in or out of India, when the circumstances are such that this family would have been entitled to travel at the public expense if he had not been on leave. But when the cost of such journey exceeds that from his original station, the excess is to be recovered from the officer.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—Punjab Garrison Battery.—Lieutenant G. R. Lamb, No. 3, Peshawar Mountain Battery, to be Officiating Commandant. No 3, Peshawar Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant C. G. Stewart, to be Officiating Subaltern. 9th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant R. C. W. Lukin, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 1st Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux, to be Commandant, *vice* Senior to be vacated; Captain F. Hawkins to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command, and Captain H. R. W. Lumsden to be Officiating Wing Commander. 28th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H. W. F. Cooke, Cheshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

SURGEON-COLONEL R. HARVEY, Administrative Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave, and Lieutenant D. E. Mocatta, 39th Garhwalis, twelve months' leave, to England, on medical certificate.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventh annual general meeting of this Company was held in the Company's Fort premises, on Saturday evening, Mr. A. C. Walker being in the chair.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, said he thought the shareholders should be very gratified at the result of the past year's working, when they recollected what was the state of the Company's affairs some two years ago. He thought great credit was due to the management of Mr. Phillip's, who had been able to bring the concern well out of its difficulties into its present flourishing condition. The chairman considered there was nothing in the report that called for special remark with the exception of the amount of the dividend to be declared,and on that point he explained that the directors after careful consideration and bearing in mind the large debt which was still existing on account of the Byculla premises, had decided that it would have been very unwise not to have made preparations for paying off that debt and putting something by for a rainy day.

The following report of the directors was presented:—

" The directors beg to submit the 7th annual report and balance sheet to the shareholders for the year ending February 29th, 1892. The balance at credit of profit and loss account, including Rs. 2,203-10-4 brought forward for last year, amounts to Rs. 59,159-11-4. This must be looked upon as satisfactory, considering the very keen competition ruling during the year, great reduction in prices and declining exchange. It is proposed to divide the profits as follows :—Dividend at 6 per cent. Rs. 30,000 ; reserve fund Rs. 10,000 ; write off goodwill Rs. 12,000 ; write off bad debts Rs. 5,082-6-6 ; depreciation of plant Rs. 1,500 ; total Rs. 58,582-6-6 ; to be carried to' next year's account Rs. 577-4-10 ; grand total Rs. 59,159-11-4. There has been extra expense in connection with moving into the new premises at Byculla ; this, however, will not recur, and as the business is being worked with the utmost care and economy under Mr. Phillips' personal management, your directors hope to show even better profit next year. The business is now placed on a thoroughly satisfactory basis. It will be observed that the total amount of loan capital for working the business at the close of the year is only Rs. 17,159-9-7 against Rs. 1,49,048 in 1889 ; Rs. 1,40,735 in 1890 ; Rs. 38,630 in 1891. Had it not been for the extra goods and furniture required for stocking the new Byculla shop and the Cumballa Hill branch, this amount would have been paid off during the year. The interest payable on the building loan is only a little more than was previously paid in rent for very inferior accommodation. The stock has been carefully taken and checked, all damaged goods having been excluded. The stock and premises are fully insured, The new building at Byculla, where the head office, laboratory, soda-water factory, godowns and despatching department for out-station are, has proved a source of great convenience to the Company."

The report was adopted and passed.

Regarding the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent. Mr. Stead proposed an amendment by proxy that it should be increased to seven per cent., as they had had no dividend for the last two years.

Mr. Walker remarked that if the matter were seconded he should decline to put it to the meeting. He had pointed out that it was impossible to declare any further dividend. If they took away the sum of Rs. 10,000 of the reserve fund and Rs. 12,000, the amount written off to good will, they would see that there was just enough left to pay a dividend of 6 per cent.

The amendment was not seconded.

Mr. Gostling in proposing the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent., said that in his opinion it showed the substantial basis upon which the Company rested and the excellent manner in which Mr. Phillips managed the working of the Company ; and notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of that year, they had been still able to make a profit. The directors had come to the conclusion that in the best interests of the Company the dividend should not be more than six per per cent. When the shareholders came to know the excellent position in which the Company was they would be well satisfied at getting so good a dividend as six per cent. He believed the Company was on a sound basis notwithstanding the adverse circumstances previously referred to.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Myer and passed.

Mr. A C Walker and Dr. E. H. R. Langley were re-elected as directors of the Company for the current year. Mr. Hugh S. Symons was appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 350, out of which sum Rs. 100 was to be paid to the Poona auditor, Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee.

Mr. Myer, in moving an amendment, proposed Mr. McAfee as the Bombay auditor.

The proposition was not seconded and fell through.

This concluded the Company's business.

THE NEW INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

THE memorial to the House of Commons which the Currency Association will put forward for adoption at the public meeting to-day has been drafted. It is described as the petition of the Indian Currency Association, comprising all classes of inhabitants of the Indian Empire—bankers, merchants, traders, members of the professions, and officials of Government. It begins by stating that " Your petitioners suffer severe and increasing loss and distress in consequence of the present condition of the Indian Currency system,"and that "some remedy is urgently required." The conditions of the system and its results to the people of India are then described. The petition reviews in detail the course of events since 1835, when gold was demonetized and the silver rupee established as the monetary standard of value. After referring to various Conferences held, the memorial continues in the following paragraphs:—

(10).—In 1876 the question was discussed, with no practical result, by a Select Committee of your Honourable House.

(11).—It was again further discussed by a similar Select Committee on the Depression of Trade and Industry, and finally the question was considered by a Royal Commission in 1886. The members of that Commission were unanimously agreed that a double standard was practicable, but were equally divided as to the necessity of its adoption. They were further unanimously of opinion that, in the circumstances, the Government of India should be left free to adjust matters in the way that seemed to it best. No action was taken on their report.

(12).—Meanwhile the price of silver has fallen still further, and the exchange value of the rupee is at present only 15½d., and it is probable that it will fall further and more heavily. It has been repeatedly prophesied by eminent economists that the rupee could not fall below 20d. ; then that it could not fall below 18d. ; then that it could not fall below 16d. All these prophecies have been signally falsified, and from the best information available it is clearly useless to prophesy that there is any limit approaching its present value below which the price of silver cannot fall. There appears to be no reason, when silver is abandoned as regards its principal function to serve as a material for currency, why the rupee should not fall to a shilling and still lower.

(13).—The consequences of this persistent depreciation of the metal, which still remains the standard of value for the Indian Empire, and of the violent fluctuations which are constantly, indeed daily, occurring in the exchange value of the rupee, have been of the gravest kind.

(14).—The loss of the Government in paying its sterling obligations in England may be reckoned at eight hundred millions of rupees (or eighty million pounds sterling at par of exchange) since the commencement of the depression, and at the present rate of exchange the loss is upwards of eighty millions of rupees (or eight million pounds sterling at par of exchange) annually. Each fall of a penny in the exchange value of the rupee aggravates this heavy burden by the addition of more than ten millions of rupees (or one million sterling at par of exchange).

(15).—It is evident that the payment of sums of from eighty to one hundred millions of rupees annually, on account of exchange, is a burden which would tax the financial resources of the most flourishing country in the world. The Government must find the money, and to find it additional taxation must be levied, of a grievous and harassing character.

(16).—The people of India are content to pay to the State, in taxation, all the money that is required for the due and orderly administration of the Empire, for defence from foreign enemies, for the maintenance of internal peace and tranquillity, and for the progressive development of communications, public works, and the general resources of the country.

(17).—But the taxation of eighty millions of rupees now annually taken from the people of India is applied to none of these objects. It serves no useful purpose, and it is wrung from the people merely because the Government of India has not been permitted to regulate the currency system of the Empire with reference to the interests of the country.

(18).—If the currency had been so regulated there would either have been no necessity for such taxation, or if money had been raised it would have been applied to the reduction of the debt, the more rapid extension of railways, of irrigation works, or other permanently useful objects.

(19).—While all classes of people suffer from the imposition on them of a load of taxation, the receipts from which are not applied to any useful or necessary purpose, each class suffers in its own particular way from the condition of the currency.

(20).—The trading community are harassed by the uncertainty and fluctuations of exchange to such an extent that legitimate trade is often replaced by speculative and gambling transactions. The importer is at a loss how to meet his engagements when exchange falls day by day, and the exporter is in the same case, for each fall in exchange is followed by an equivalent fall in the gold price of the commodities he exports.

(21).—It may be said indeed that, but for the fortunate accident that the Suez Canal was opened just as the depreciation commenced, enabling Indian goods to be taken expeditiously and cheaply to Europe, and but for development of railway communications, which has enabled goods to be taken expeditiously and cheaply to sea-ports, the trade of India would have been paralysed by these fluctuations and this depreciation, and the Empire would now have been in hopeless financial disorder and embarrassment.

(22).—The investment of English capital in the development of the material resources of the Empire is discouraged, for both as regards the remittance of interest and the final transfer of invested profits and economies, the continuous fall in exchange imparts to the investment of capital in this country a speculative character and a risk which the capitalist is naturally unwilling to face.

(23).—The credit of the State is heavily injured by the depreciation in value of the rupee securities of the Government of India held in England, and the uncertainty in the amount of interest in gold which may be obtained by their holders. English capitalists are naturally as reluctant to invest their money in these securities as they are to invest it in India.

(24).—To the European officers of Government, civil and military, and to all Europeans on rupee incomes, the depreciation of the standard has brought severe distress.

(25).—To the European who has retired, whether from service or from business, and whose pension or income is paid in rupees, the continued depreciation has brought the greatest hardship.

(26).—It may be said generally that the retention of a silver standard, while it has been rejected by the Western nations, has been productive of nothing but evil to every class of the population in India ; the only persons who may have benefited from time to time being those who have speculated for the fall.

(27).—It is not urged that a silver standard is in itself unsuitable to India. If a silver standard were employed by other nations its retention in India would be desirable, but it is entirely undesirable to retain a silver standard in a great Empire such as this, whose annual revenues amount to nine hundred millions of rupees, while its foreign trade amounts to nearly two thousand millions of rupees, when that standard has been rejected and repudiated by most of the nations of the world. For it must be borne in mind that a considerable proportion of the revenues is raised to meet obligations incurred in England, a country with a gold standard, and much the largest part of the trade is conducted with England and other countries with a gold standard.

(28).—The people of India have long desired a re-establishment of a gold standard. Proposals for the introduction of that metal as the standard of value were pressed upon the Government of India as far back as 1859, and from that time onwards were repeated with persistence by the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies for about fourteen years. Since 1873 the Government of India has repeatedly urged the acceptance of the double standard (gold and silver) by international arrangement, in view to its introduction into India.

(29).—None of these proposals were accepted, her Majesty's Government having consistently declined to permit of the introduction of a gold standard, and afterwards to aid in the international arrangements required for the effective introduction and maintenance of a double standard.

(30).—The result is that India is still compelled to retain, as her monetary standard, a metal which, during the last twenty years, has been rapidly and continuously losing the characters that should attach to a standard of value, and which now possesses them no longer in any degree. Indeed silver is now hardly more fit than tin or copper to be a standard and measure of value, and it is unjust to the inhabitants of this Empire that its retention in that character should be insisted on. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that, in view of the considerations set forth above, your Honourable House will be pleased to direct the application of a remedy for their grievances by the introduction of a speedy reform in the Indian Currency system. Your petitioners represent that the introduction of the double standard can only be effected by international arrangement, but that international concert has hitherto been found impossible ; that another international Conference is now about to meet, and that it is of the most vital importance to the interest of the Government and people of this Empire that an agreement should be arrived at, and that, therefore, every effort should be used on behalf of India to secure its success. If, however, the Conference should fail, like its predecessors, to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the questions referred to it, your petitioners pray that the Government of India may be fully empowered to take such measures as may to it seem fit for the adoption of the only remaining effectual remedy, namely, a gold standard. And your petitioners, having regard to the probability that the Conference will, like its predecessors, reach no practical issue, and that the price of silver will then be still more and incalculably depressed, further pray that the power to the Government of India which is now requested may be given immediately, in view to its exercise without further delay after the termination of the Conference.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following is a return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on June 9, in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country affected by scarcity :—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee). Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	28	0
	Bagalkot	30	0
	Bageyadi	33	20
	Bijapur	31	20
	Hungund	33	0
	Muddebihal	34	27
	Sindgi	36	30
	Indi	38	20
Dharwar	Ronn	32	3
	Navalgund	29	8
	Gadag	29	20
Belgaum	Athni	29	0
	Gokak	29	0
	Parasgad	28	0
	Junnar	29	4
	Indapur	33	32
	Khed	29	30
	Sirur	33	16
Poona	Purandhar	30	0
	Bhimthadi	29	16
	Baramati	28	7
	Haveli	28	11
	Maval	27	20
Satara	Khanapur	24	12
	Mann	24	20
	Khatav	27	24
	Tasgaon	26	5
	Phaltan	29	12
	Khandala	23	16
Sholapur		(Second Sort).	
	Pandharpur	32	15
	Sangola	29	30
	Malsiras	31	20

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9.

Rogers, Capt, Bo, K O York L I, on duty, from Deolali.

JUNE 10.

Webb-Wan, Lt, 7th Bo Lancers, on leave, from Central Provinces.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 12.

Murray, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Sind.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Capt J G Downing, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for 6 months.

Honorary Quarter-Master Edward Read, Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion, is allowed leave of absence for 6 months.

Mr J A Hopkings, Magte and Collr, Patna, is appointed to Act temporarily as Commr of Patna.

Mr H LeMesurier, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Patna, is appointed to Act temporarily as Magte and Collr, of that district.

Mr H Lee, Chairman of the Commr of Calcutta, is allowed leave for 2 months and 20 days.

Mr J G Ritchie, Magte, and Collr, third grade, officiating as Depy Commr, Darjeeling, is appointed to Act as Chairman of the Commrs of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H LeMesurier, further orders.

Mr R M Waller, Magte and Collr of the first grade, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Darjeeling, until further orders.

Mr C H Vowell, Magte and Collr, Purnea, is appointed to be Magte and Collr of Monghyr, from date on which he may take charge from Mr R M Waller.

Mr C J S Faulder, Magte and Collr of the third grade, on leave, is appointed to be Magte and Collr of Purnea, from date on which he may take charge from Mr C H Vowell.

Mr G Stevenson, Magte and Collr, Cuttack, is appointed to Act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magtes and Collrs, Mr A A Wace, on deputation.

Mr E N Baker, Offg Magte and Collr, 24-Parganas, on privilege leave, is appointed to Act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magte and Collrs, vice Mr G Stevenson.

Mr H F J T Maguire, Offg Magte and Collr, on privilege leave, is appointed to Act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magtes and Collrs, from 20th ult, vice Mr E N Baker, on privilege leave.

Mr E F Growse, Offg Magte and Collr, Faridpur, is appointed to Act, until further orde s, in the second grade of Magtes and Collrs, vice Mr H F J T Maguire, on privilege leave.

Mr J A Cave-Browne, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to the South Lushai Hills district, from date on which he joined his appointment.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, the Lieut-Govr re-appoints the Hon'ble H J S Cotton, C S I, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal div of the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr John Ellison, Baptist Missionary, Rangpur, is hereby granted a license, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

He is also appointed to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The Rev K E Barrow, Chaplain of St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, is allowed leave for 1 month.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent decree.

195-92—Chalk, W and S—Dewraj Tokersey vs Anandjee Luckumsey—Shamrao P.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

100-92—H S Dikshit, for a pauper—Moorebai vs Harsee Sumar and others.

121-92—In person, a pauper—Chandrabai and another vs Shripati bin Amroota.

122-92—Chalk, W and S—Dewraj Tokersey and another vs Koorpal Jivraj and others.

132-92—Khunderao M Vithuldas—Virjee and another vs Cursondas Ludha and another.

135-92—Payne, G and S—Virjee Hunsraj and another vs C A Beyts and another.

136-92—Bhaishanker and K—Jamnadas Premchund vs Becherdas Bhoolabhai.

141-92—Chalk, W and S—Narayen Ramchandra vs Sirdar Venayekrao Wasudevjee and others.

162-92—J C Cama—For pauper—Osman Hajee Sooleman vs Rahimdbhai and others.

165-92—Artesir, H and D—Sorabjee Eduljee vs Heerachand Gokulchand.

171-92—Rougaton and B—Lechmandas Radhakisson and Poonumchand Shoobhachand.

172-92—In person—Sir Govurdhan das Mathooradas vs Essoofalli Abdulla ii.

Postponed Long Causes.

6-6-90—Bicknell and M Eduljee Asiatee Daroowala vs Firozbai and others—Chitnis M and M—Part heard.

39-91—E Wilkin—Jussa Nowia vs Balcrishna Baboojee and others vs—Khunderao Janardan Nagarkar.

16-92—Brown & Co—Sir Edward Bayes and others vs Govurdhan Pramchander—K. J. Mantr.

357-91—K. J. Mantri—Pranjovan Shewagrai and Elwadi Sonzabai and others—T A Bhatt—in person—A D Shroff and Co.

372-91—In person—A pauper—Gulabai vs Nowrojee Cowasjee and another—In person.

553-91—Janardhan and A—For pauper—Esther lias Abigail vs Noshow S

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S,

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

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2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
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4. *For the arrest of calarity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
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The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, 2 phials Rs. 8 and 3 phials Rs. 12, and the postage charges As. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 respectively. Dozen Rs 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it well be sent.

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

THERE was a drop of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 40⅞d.; and, in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent. cheaper, at 89¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 275,000 ounces at 89·60 to 89·70 cents. Rupee Securities in London were unchanged in each denomination. Consols advanced ¼ per cent. to 96⅞; but Indian Sterling have remained at 107⅞ *ex div.*; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 60 days' sight, was put down 3-16d., making it 1s. 3⅜d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £110,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold, all to this port. An advance of ⅜ per cent. took place in the price of French Rentes in Paris, at 99; Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at fcs. 25·19.

Silver has been unchanged in London to-day; but Rupee Paper is ⅛ per cent. higher in each denomination, at £70⅛ for Fours, and £69⅞ for 4½ per Cents. In New York also, there has been no change in the value of Silver; and Exchange on London is unaltered.

The Wheat Market was steady at a decline of ½d. per cental, both in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 11d. and 6s. 9d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,250,000 quarters, or 160,000 less than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was dull, but no fresh quotations are given by Reuter.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d. per lb. yesterday, to 4⅛d.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in most positions, the extreme quotations being 4 5-32d. for June and June-July deliveries, and 4 21-64d. for October-November. Surats were unchanged in value, and the market closed firm; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 500 East Indians. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed firm; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales being 4,000 bales, without any East Indian. Spot prices are unchanged; but Arrivals have advanced 1-16d. in all positions. The day's Imports are 11,000 bales.

Owing to holidays on three days, the total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were only 28,000 bales, including 2,000 East Indian; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 39,000 bales. The Imports were 57,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 9,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, was 450,000 bales more than at the same time last year, and 709,000 bales heavier than in 1890. The Stock of Surats was 2,000 bales less, at 37,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 100,000 bales; and of Surats there were 24,000 bales less in sight; the comparative figures, which we give below, continuing to show a large increase in the total Supply this year as against the two preceding ones, especially 1890, and some decrease in the supply of East Indian Cotton in the same comparison. Spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. dearer yesterday than on the previous Friday; but Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions. The price of ready Cotton was ⅜d. per lb. lower than at the same time last year, and 2¼d. below the rate in 1890 at the same time.

In New York, 7¾ cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; but September Futures were two points higher, at 7·80 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, making a rather heavier week again than for last year, and more than twice the quantity received in 1890 in the corresponding week; and the total excess this season, compared with the two preceding years, is now 130,000 bales, and 1,195,000 bales, respectively.

A telegram from Washington of yesterday's date states that, according to the Agricultural Bureau's monthly report, the average condition of the crop in the eleven Cotton States was 85¾ per cent. (compared with 85·7 in June last year, 88·8 in 1890; and an average of 89·2 for five years) and the acreage sown 83½ (as against 97·7 last year; 102 the year before; and an average of 100·78 for five years). The planting is stated to be late, and slow of development owing to the low temperature, which has prevailed, and to partial floods.

To-day spot Cotton in New York has declined 1-16 cents, to 7 11-16 cents; and September Futures are 8 points lower, at 7·72 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 3,000 bales, going against the same quantity last year, and 2,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	31,000	27,000	14,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	22,000	33,000	15,000
" " Continent	22,000	30,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6,927,000	6,797,000	5,732,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,123,000	3,179,000	2,723,000
" " to Continent do.	2,419,000	2,390,000	2,018,000
" Stock in the Ports	630,000	340,000	152,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 10th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	3,783,000	2,690,680	1,948,070
" " Surats	525,000	552,020	683,380
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,641,000	1,191,310	935,420
" London	9,000	18,000	11,000
American afloat	50,000	53,000	23,000
East Indian "	30,000	25,000	84,000
Total	1,733,000	1,292,310	1,053,420
Price of Mid.-Americans	4¼d.	4¼d.	6¼d.
" Good Dholleras	3½d.	3 11-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	¾d.	15-16d.	1¾d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The usual monthly figures for shipments of *Cotton, Cloth*, and *Twist* are now to hand through Reuter; and, as far as this Presidency is concerned, they show a marked falling off last month, compared with those for April in every item of *Cloth* and in *Twist*; and also as against the missions for May last year, in the principal line of *Plain Cottons* and in *Yarn*, the increase in *Printed Cottons* being but slight. The missions to Bombay for the first five months of the present year, however, show the large increase of 23½ million yards in *Plain Cottons*; and of some 8 million yards in *Colored Cottons*; the shipments of *Printed Cottons* having been upon about the same scale as last year's; while of *Twist*, 1,600,000 lbs. less has been sent than in the first five months of 1891.

Bombay—	May 1892.	April 1892.	May 1891.
Plain Cottons...yds.	25,850,000	38,150,000	32,050,000
Colored Cottons "	3,450,000	4,250,000	2,700,000
Printed Cottons "	6,850,000	10,400,000	6,700,000
Twist .....lbs.	550,000	900,000	130,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	67,100,000	69,000,000	53,200,000
Colored Cottons "	6,100,000	5,800,000	4,350,000
Printed Cottons "	3,800,000	2,950,000	3,500,000
Twist .....lbs.	700,000	650,000	1,150,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	5,150,000	5,350,000	5,650,000
Colored Cottons "	550,000	350,000	900,000
Printed Cottons "	900,000	850,000	950,000
Twist .....lbs.	400,000	700,000	1,450,000
	5 months		5 months
Bombay only—	1892.		1891.
Plain Cottons...yds.	182,000,000		158,800,000
Colored Cottons "	22,300,000		14,400,000
Printed Cottons "	37,350,000		37,800,000
Twist .....lbs.	4,550,000		6,150,000

Cotton.—There has been no increase in the demand for this staple in our local market to-day in either direction, exporters having bought only 200 bales of Compta, at Rs. 175; while the purchases of spinners have been confined to 300 Bengals, at Rs. 172-3 per candy. The tone of the market, however, keeps steady, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT is unchanged, a moderate business having again been done in a steady market, on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS.—A further advance of half-an-anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed*, at Rs. 6-15-0 to Rs. 7-1-6 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The feeling in this market also remains steady, and business is upon a moderate scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	24,924 bales.
Wheat	59,710 cwts.
Linseed	9,882 "
Rapeseed	8,666 "
Gingelly	550 "
Poppyseed	2,041 "
Groundnuts	1,487 "
Castorseed	6,294 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. The ready steamer Ethelgonda has been fixed for one favourite port, at 15s. per ton. Business has been done for Liverpool, for June shipment, at 15s. per ton; and for the same port, July shipment, and for Hull, for Seeds and Wheat, at 15s. per ton; also in Seeds for Mars eilles, at 14s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight sterling Credits, and 1·66½ for francs and remained thereat throughout the day. No business of any importance, however, transpired, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3⅝d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·66¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull to-day, hardly any fresh transactions having taken place either for Money or Account. Rates, however, are quoted rather higher, say, 108½ for cash; 108⅝ for the end of the month; and 108 11-16 for the July account.

SHARES are quiet and unchanged on all lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STERN—June 2, at Gorakhpur, the wife of the Revd. H. Stern, C.M.S., of a daughter.

TOWNLEY—June 4, at Petersfield, Simla, the wife of George Townley, Proprietor, Cotton Morris's, The Exchange, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOSS—SHEFFIELD—June 1, at All Souls' Church, Coimbatore, by the Reverend D. Wilson Kidd, Chaplain, Samuel Charles Moss, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to Alice Maud, fourth daughter of Thomas Sheffield, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coimbatore.

DEATHS.

BERRILL—June 4, suddenly, in the mail train, between Lucknow and Cawnpore, Frederick Augustus Berril, District Superintendent of Police, Rae Bareli, aged 27 years.

BLYTH—May 31, at Gulmarg, of cholera, Susan Florence, dearly beloved daughter of Mrs. Blyth, and the late Lieutenant-General F. S. Blyth, C.B.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1892.

THE petition to the House of Commons drawn up by the Indian Currency Association states the case for the redress of an intolerable grievance with clearness, emphasis, and moderation. It is pointed out that when gold was demonetised, and the silver rupee made the standard of monetary value in 1835 by a law passed by Government, rupees were equivalent to two shillings, and were regarded as such in all official accounts, ten rupees being reckoned as one pound. At that time silver was in use for purposes of currency, and as a standard of value among all the European nations except England, which had, as it still has, a gold standard. From the year 1835 to the year 1872, the value of silver underwent no fluctuation even while gold was being produced in unexampled quantities in America and Australia. The equipoise between the two metals was upset by the demonetisation of silver in Germany and the establishment of a gold currency in that country. The Latin Union to avert the deluge of demonetised silver from Germany, restricted the coinage of silver. This example was followed, and while several States have adopted a gold standard—all of them have either stopped the coinage of silver or restricted its use—all of them, that is to say, except India. It has thus come about that silver which was five shillings an ounce when the rupee was made the standard of value in India has now fallen to 3s. 3d. or 3s. 4d., and the value of the rupee, which was for nearly thirty years the equivalent of 2s. is only 1s. 3½d., and it may at any moment fall to a shilling, or ten pence. Can any one suppose that the silver rupee would have been established as the standard of value by law in 1835, or at any subsequent date had silver then stood at three shillings and three pence an ounce, with every prospect of its going still lower? Assuredly not. The same power which demonetised gold some fifty years ago, and put the silver rupee in its place, would long since have restored the gold standard and restricted the coinage of silver had the Government of India, responsible for the well-being and contentment of an Empire of two hundred and eighty million of souls, been as free to act as would have been in similar circumstances the Government of a colony of a few hundred thousand souls in the Southern Seas or in the wilds of Africa. As the memorial states, all the International Conferences on the subject were rendered nugatory by the refusal of the representatives of the Government in London to agree to measures for the full use of silver equally with gold as a standard of value.

For thirty years past the Government of India has been pressed by the people of this country to re-introduce gold as a standard; for fourteen years the Chamber of Commerce and other representative bodies have repeatedly urged the acceptance of the proffered double standard, which other counties were ready to adopt by international agreement. The Government in London, anxious to please the city capitalists, alone stood in the way. For twenty years the Government of India have in vain recommended the Home authorities to take this course. To all these entreaties and recommendations a deaf ear has been turned, and India has been forced to retain silver as its sole standard of value, while the English Government refuses to hear of that metal being used in association with gold; and the other nations have one after the other replaced it by a gold standard. In the words of the petition, silver which India is compelled to retain as her standard has so fallen in value that it is hardly more fit for the purpose than tin or copper. The injustice to India of compelling her to retain for her continued and sole use a metal which London capitalists would not touch with a pair of tongs, is strikingly exemplified by hard statistical facts. Some of these are adduced in the petition; which however by no means exhausts the list. It is beyond doubt or cavil that the violent fluctuations in the value of the rupee, which is retained as the standard while silver has fallen thirty-five per cent. in value, and may in a year or two fall another thirty-five per cent.—for instance if the hoarded metal in America be suddenly thrown on the market—have been a source of enormous loss to the country. The Government—that is, India—has been obliged to remit for the payment of sterling obligations in England, eight hundred million rupees—eighty millions sterling at par of exchange since the depreciation began—over and above what would otherwise have been remitted. The *Economist* has endeavoured to put the loss by exchange of sixty million sterling instead of eighty millions, upon what grounds is not clear; but even sixty millions sterling is a heavy increment on payments already sufficiently onerous. The annual loss, as the petition states, is eighty millions of rupees—eight millions sterling at par of exchange. Well may the House of Commons be asked to recognise that the payment of from eighty to a hundred million of rupees annually to cover loss by exchange would strain the finances of the most flourishing country in the world. The United States would soon get rid of its superabundant surpluses if such an enormous annual loss had to be made good. The petition cogently urges that the money does not serve any of the purposes for which the rest of the revenue is raised, and is contentedly paid for the civil administration of the country, security from foreign aggression, the maintenance of internal tranquillity, the construction of public works necessary for the improvement of the general resources; "it is wrung from the people merely because the Government of India has not been permitted to regulate the currency of the Empire with reference to the interests of the country." Those eight crores now annually wasted would have sufficed to cover the whole face of India with railways, and construct storage and irrigation works which would guarantee every Province against drought.

While the loss to the State is ascertainable with mathematical precision, the indirect loss to the different classes in the country is none the less because it cannot be expressed in figures. The vagaries of exchange set all calculation at defiance, and the careful trader has to stand aside and allow the speculator and the gambler to have the field very much to himself. It is impossible to exaggerate the feeling of discouragement which prevails throughout the mercantile community. The exporter, whose trade is supposed to be stimulated by a falling exchange, by no means experiences the same sensation when the gold prices on the home market falls in sympathy with the rupee. The discouragement of English capital which would otherwise find a profitable field of investment in India is a further loss to this country, while depriving capitalists of a vast field for intelligent enterprise. So is the addition of thirty-three per cent. to the cost of all English machinery introduced into this country, while adding to the depression of the iron industry at home. Another considerable loss, the incidence of which is two-fold, arises from the fact that the depreciation of the rupee securities in England is injurious to the credit of the State, and at the same time scares the English investor from securities which, if the rate of exchange was reasonably free from fluctuation, would be unusually remunerative, when the three per cents have disappeared to make way for Goschen's. How can all this be remedied? The simplest method, of course, would be to have the international agreement which the other nations all desire, and for which Lancashire now eagerly demands to rehabilitate silver by making it as it formerly was a standard of value throughout the world. But since this course is impracticable as long as the London gold-ring is allowed to monopolise the ear of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, the first step is to insist that the unanimous recommendation of the Royal Commission that the Government of India should be left free to adjust Indian currency in accordance with Indian interests, shall be acted upon. When the Government of India is free to act, the example of all the States which have the same problem to deal with points the way—suspend the free coinage of silver, and establish a gold currency. Once this is done the value of the rupee will rise—rise, if it be so desired ultimately, to par—there will be an immense saving to the State in respect of exchange; there will be a saving to the country in the loss at present occasioned by having to pay for all foreign imports 33 per cent. beyond the par price. On an import trade of a hundred millions sterling that saving would be substantial. The balance would then be paid to India not in depreciated and depreciating silver as now, but in gold. The *Times* cannot turn round and tell us that there is not sufficient gold in the world for Indian use. The City organ has applauded the decision of the Austro-Hungarian Government to establish a gold standard and gold currency in the dual Empire, and to encourage them in their enterprise informs them that the Transvaal alone new sends four millions sterling worth of gold to the market, and that when communications are better, so that new machinery can be imported, that amount will be doubled. If this statement is encouraging for Austria it has equal application to India.

THE withdrawal of the Irish Local Government Bill on the 10th of June is a symptom of the certain approach of the dissolution. So Admiral Collingwood, at Trafalgar, when he had brought his ship broadside on to the enemy, cut away the sails which had served their purpose in bringing him into line of battle, and let the top hamper drop like a useless encumbrance into the sea. From the first there were indications that the Government had no burning desire to establish County Councils in Ireland; when a resolution approving such a measure was submitted to the Unionist Conference at Birmingham a few months ago, in the presence of Lord Salisbury, the previous question was moved and carried by a large majority. A plainer intimation could not be given that the rank and file of the Conservative Party did not like the idea of adhering pedantically to the pledges given during the heat of the General Election of 1886, and repeated in the Queen's Speech. The *Times* was very angry at the open repudiation of those pledges, and warned the extreme wing of the Conservative party—which acted in the matter at the instance of the Ulster Unionists—that they were jeopardising the common cause. Nevertheless the hint was not thrown away upon the Cabinet. While yielding to the pressure of Mr. Chamberlain and the Liberal Unionist Wing, of which he has since become the leader, it was resolved to adhere to the intention of introducing the Bill, which was already on the anvil, but the measure underwent some singular modifications. Mr. Balfour, in introducing the Bill on the 18th February, damned it with faint praise; said he did not claim for it that it was a heroic measure; and even went the length of declaring that it was by no means as important or as useful a measure as the Crimes Act. That was scarcely the language of a minister who desires to pass a Bill with the maximum of credit and the minimum of friction. The provisions of the Bill set up County Councils to the number of two hundred, in areas to be marked out by the Lord Lieutenant, and not as in Great Britain by statute. The chief financial duties of the Councils would have reference to the maintenance—not the making—of roads, and the destruction of noxious insects and the like. The Council could make woods and plantations—if the Joint Committee voted the money. On any financial question beyond the up-keeping of roads, a joint Committee composed of an equal number of land-owners from the Grand Jury and the Council, with the Sheriff, appointed by the Crown as chairman with a casting vote, would have the right of veto. The Councils would have the right to appoint Coroners, but not even their own clerk. On the petition of any twenty rate-payers the whole Council might be tried before two judges for "oppression"—an offence not known to English law—corruption or malversation. This "put-them in-the-dock" clause was greeted with uproarious laughter by the delighted Opposition. Mr. Balfour seemed rather ashamed of it; he was not responsible for the proposal which was propounded in one of the magazines by Lord de Vesci, an Irish nobleman, who was on tour in India last cold weather, and it was accepted by the Cabinet, against Mr. Balfour's judgment. If the Council were found guilty by the Judges, the Lord Lieutenant would appoint a new Council and the County would be disfranchised for three years. Mr. J. Morley described the Bill as a monstrous imposture; both sections of the Irish members spoke against it. Nothing was heard of the measure again until May, and the Opposition papers declared that the Government would let it drop. Sir James Fergusson, however, addressing a meeting a few weeks since in the North of England, declared that the Government "would not fall into the trap of going to the country with unfulfilled pledges and a truncated programme." The Postmaster-General must have congratulated himself when, on the second reading, on May 20, the Bill was carried by a majority of 92—the largest Government majority this Session. Mr. Sexton had proposed the rejection of the Bill, denouncing it as an audacious partisan measure which did not fulfil the pledges given in the Speech from the Throne. The Conservatives certainly did not love the Bill, but they voted for the Second Reading—doubtless secure in the conviction that it would never be read a third time. The practical result is that while the Liberals can boast that they riddled the Bill so that it could not face the Committee stage, the Conservative wing of the Unionist Party have had their way; and the Liberal dissentients can inform their constituents that they did their best in the matter, and forced on the Bill to the Second Reading. The Ministry will be able to appeal to the decisive majority of 92 in favour of the principle of the Bill as a proof of the desire to complete their programme and fulfil their pledges. All parties are delighted to be rid of the Bill. The decks are

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The following is the result of the race for the Manchester Cup run this day :—

Balmoral	1
The Hudson	2
Enniskillen	3

THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, JUNE 12.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix run this day :—

Rueil	1
Courlis	2
Chene Royal	3

THE ARMY ESTIMATES IN COMMITTEE.

MR. STANHOPE REPUDIATES THE WANTAGE REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 11

The House of Commons last night was in Committee on the Army Estimates. Various members urged that the report of the Wantage Committee should not be shelved.

Mr. Stanhope said he was sorry he derived little assistance from the Report as it was misleading and wrongly implied, that the greatest military authorities condemned the present system whereas all were agreed that the system was the best, though capable of improvement. He promised to submit the opinions of Lord Roberts, and endorsed General Buller's advocacy of deferred pay.

Mr. Stanhope agreed with the military advisers that increased pay for privates in the Army was entirely useless, and favoured the better treatment of non-commissioned officers.

Mr. Stanhope further stated in the debate on the Army Estimates last night that steps were being taken with a view to largely diminish the disproportion between the battalion at home and abroad.

The Army Estimates have passed through Committee.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

In the cricket match between Middlesex and Gloucester the latter was beaten by an innings and 123 runs.

The match between Cambridge and Surrey resulted in the defeat of the latter by eighty runs.

THE CHOLERA AT MESHED.

The *Times'* correspondent at Teheran states that cholera is increasing at Meshed, where 250 deaths took place last Wednesday.

GERMAN MEASURES IN EAST AFRICA.

The German Commander in the Kilima-Njaro district has ordered the British missionaries to leave the Moshi territory as he intends to exterminate the tribe there.

Mr. Gerald Portal has protested on behalf of the British Government against the step.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

ROME, JUNE 11.

After three days' anxious debate the Italian Chambers have, by a large majority, granted the Premier's demand for a vote of six months' supply.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 10.

President Harrison has been nominated for the Presidency on the first ballot with 535 votes.

Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley obtained 182 votes each.

LATER.

The Convention have unanimously nominated Mr. Whitelaw Reid to the Vice-Presidency.

THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in the Eleven Cotton States is 85¼ per cent. and the acreage 83¾. The planting has been late and slow of development owing to the low temperature prevailing and to partial floods.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The treasury to-day purchased 275,000 ounces of silver at 89·60 to 89·70.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

At four o'clock, this morning, a collision occurred between two goods trains at the Khana station, sixty-six miles from Howrah. A down goods train was standing alongside the platform, when a special up goods, regarding which, it is alleged, that the station-master was not informed, dashed into it at a rate of 20 miles an hour. Nearly the whole of the stationary train was derailed. Most of the wagons were wrecked or badly damaged. Several vehicles of the up train were derailed. Both engines were disabled. The drivers escaped with slight injuries, but the guard of the down train was severely injured and is in a critical condition. The line is still blocked. The down mail was just behind the goods train which was on the point of being shunted to make room for her and she had a narrow escape. The mails and passengers were transhipped, and arrived at Calcutta four-and-a-half hours late.

An account furnished by the passengers in the mail says that the driver of the up goods unavoidably ran through his signals, which were against him, his explanation being, rails so slippery and weight behind so great—a thousand tons—he could not pull up.

THE WEATHER AT CALCUTTA.

The cyclone has entirely passed over, and to-day the steamers Dunera, Africa, Japan, Chancellor, Alaidula, Maharani, and Patna arrived at Calcutta. All of them report rough weather and heavy seas ; but seeing indications of a cyclone they steered out of it, and kept to southward till danger was over. The steamer Rangoon is overdue.

THE SAILOR MURDER CASE.

The two sailors who were charged with the murder of John MacDonald, a ship's carpenter, were arraigned at the Alipur Court yesterday. Evidence was recorded, and the case has been adjourned.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BELGAUM, JUNE 11.

THIRD DAY.

The weather was lovely, and the course in perfect condition. There was a very large gathering.

In the Sangli Purse in the second day's races Saraband was decided the winner.

FIRST RACE.—The "Sensation Stakes." Distance, 5 furlongs.

The Desai of Mongrolia's Soocab	1
Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer's Mintmaster	2
Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Hermit	3

Time.—1 min. and 11 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Cambrideshire." Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr. Macpherson's Claymore	1
Mr. Cursetjee's Little John	2
Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Dick Turpin	3

Time.—1 min. and 27 secs.

THIRD RACE.—The "Stewards' Handicap." Distance, ½ mile.

Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Hamdani	1
The Firm's Senora	2
Mr. Uley's Rataplan	3

Time.—1 min. and 29 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The "Hunt Cup." Distance, 6 furlongs.

H. H. Aga Khan's Bismarck	1
Captain George's How's That	2
Mr. Ram Row's Pet	3

Time.—1 min. and 30 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The "Miraj Plate." Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr. Cursetjee's Haughty Boy	1
Major Radcliffe's Blood	2
Mr. Macpherson's Carlton	3

Time.—1 min. and 16 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 10.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3¾

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. "	69½
Bar Silver	40½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	28,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	57,000	"
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,644,000	"
" " " Surats	37,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton London	9,000	"

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ARTHUR BUNDER.

SHORTLY before 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a Hindu labourer saw smoke issuing from a godown stored with full-pressed cotton bales, situated on the sea-wall, at Arthur Bunder, Grant Buildings. The man, at once raised an alarm, and telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations, asking for help, and in about ten minutes the Fort fire-engine, under Mr. Nicholls, the Chief of the fire-brigade, and Mr. Holmes arrived on the scene. The Fort engine was at once brought into play. There was difficulty in getting water, so sea-water was utilized. Shortly after the arrival of the Fort fire-engine, the Pydownee fire-engine, under Mr. Robertson, came on the scene, followed by fire-engines from Gowalia Tank and Byculla. The latter began to play upon the flames immediately, and in half-an-hour, the fire was practically got under control. The fire caused great alarm amongst the inmates of the Grant Buildings, as a high wind was blowing at the time, but owing to the roof of the burning godown being made of corrugated iron the flames were confined. The fire spread rapidly in the godown, and the greater portion of the bales caught fire, while the remainder which did not catch fire were more or less damaged by water. It is supposed that the damage done by water was equal if not more than that done by fire. It appears that the godown was locked on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock by a *ramosee*, and it had not been since opened by anybody until the fire was discovered. There was no work done yesterday in the godown. The *ramosee* gave over the key to a Parsee in charge of the godown, and whilst the godown was closed there was no light kept in it. A portion of the rear wall made of tin had to be forcibly removed for the purpose of effecting an entrance into the godown. The fire is supposed to be due to spontaneous combustion. The damage is estimated at between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 50,000. The whole of the damage is covered by insurance. The godown's building belonged to the Port Trust. The Fort engine remained on the spot pouring water upon the flames until a late hour in the evening. The cotton belonged to Messrs. Sauquet and Co.

THE SCARE ON FRIDAY.

WE understand from the officials of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank that the run on the bank which commenced on Friday in consequence of the stoppage of the New Oriental Banking Corporation had entirely ceased by eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, when the business of the establishment resumed its normal condition. Every demand was, of course, promptly met, and the resources of the Bank were amply equal to an infinitely greater strain than that which was put upon them. The demand was in fact at no time very serious, and was chiefly on the part of small native depositors.

WE noted a few days ago, writes a contemporary, how the failure of the winter rains last cold season and the early advent of the hot weather greatly reduced the out-turn of wheat in the Punjab. Similar effects followed in the Central Provinces, which of late years have been rapidly rising in importance as a wheat-producing country. No rain to speak of fell between the beginning of October and the end of January ; and though there was a fall in February, which momentarily gladdened the hearts of the cultivators, the expectations thus raised were soon dispelled by the early hot weather, which prematurely dried the grain. The result has been a decrease in the out-turn of something like a quarter of a million tons, which is more than two-thirds the average amount the provinces have exported annually for the last eight years. Prices in the Nagpur country and in Chattisgarh are high ; but in the northern districts they keep very closely to last year's figures.

WHETHER the Afghans are, as some believe, descendants of the lost tribes of Israel or not, there can be no doubt that the Pathan's method of narrating contemporary history often strikingly resembles the Mosaic records. A transfrontier correspondent tells us, for instance, in high flown Persian, how the people of Kabul and Jellalabad had grown puffed up with pride and had forgotten their sins and neglected the poor in their midst, and how the Lord sent cholera among them, and tens of thousands died, until the people laid aside their pride and repented of their sins and gave alms to the poor. "Then," continues our correspondent, "the Almighty Lord had mercy on those that were left and drove away the cholera from those places" and so on.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

IT is highly probable that long before this letter arrives at its destination the telegraph will have informed you of the decision of the Cabinet respecting the long-debated and anxiously-awaited date of the dissolution. In political matters it does not do to be too positive, but I have within the past two hours received a communication from a very influential source, indeed, which enables me to predict that the dissolution will not be deferred after the third week in June. Like Mr. John Morley I should be prepared to bet 100 to 1 on the event. Apart from my "straight tip"—sporting phrases are allowable on the eve of the Derby—there are strong indications that the struggle between the section of the Unionists who want the fight next month, and the section who would prefer the autumn has come to an end, with a result favourable to the former. It is an open secret that her Majesty concurred with Lord Salisbury in thinking October the most suitable time : Mr. Chamberlain was and is of the same opinion. The unexpectedly large majority in favour of the second reading of the Irish Local Government Bill seemed to favour the advocates of delay, and if the truth were known the Prime Minister himself felt embarrassed by the overwhelming support given to a measure which, according to his opponents at all events, was never intended for anything but show this session. However that may be short of a miracle the probabilities of Mr. Balfour's Bill, the inner history of which has yet to be told in an authentic manner, proceeding beyond its present stage are extremely remote. Desirable as it might be from the Liberal Unionist point of view to round off the work of a not unfruitful session by passing the Local Government Bill the wiser heads in the Conservative party see that a no more favourable opportunity to appeal to the country is likely to occur between this and the spring of 1893, to which some would actually like to prolong the life of the existing Parliament. With the prospect of the rural voters polling almost *en masse* for Liberal candidates the Conservatives cannot afford to run any risks with the urban constituencies. To put off the battle to a later period of the summer would be to increase the advantages of the Gladstonians in urban and suburban London as well as in the provincial towns. It is true that in the south at all events August is the month when the bulk of the middle classes are in pursuit of rest and recreation, but many leave their homes in July. Moreover the Unionists are in good fighting form just now. The depression into which they were unmistakeably thrown by the victory of the Radicals in the London County Council election was to a large extent dissipated by Mr. Bousfield's success in North Hackney, and since the division of Tuesday they have entirely recovered their spirits. If, as the Liberals contend not without a certain amount of justification, the Unionist leaders have made up their minds that they will be beaten at the polls they are pretty sure though they may not be confident of returning to power of doing better now, than if the trial of strength is deferred until, in the natural course of events, another period of ill-luck overtakes them. For the moment attention is pretty much centred on the gallant, though hopeless, attempts of the Liberals to capture the stronghold of the "Dissentients." Lord Rosebery has been using his eloquence and influence to withdraw Birmingham from the seductions of its charmer, Mr. Chamberlain, while Mr. Schnadhorst has temporarily re-visited the scenes of his greatest achievements to proclaim that the Liberal forces are ready for the fray. The *Times* seems to find in Mr. Schnadhorst's declarations a note of despondency, and certainly the party tactician does not say that everything is for the best in the best of all parties. There is that little difficulty with the claims of rival candidates in various constituencies, where the Labour party are not disposed to respond to the crack of the Liberal whip, to say nothing of the muddle in Central Finsbury where the Gladstonians are sacrificing a seat through causes very well known to your readers. The Duke of Devonshire's speech at Glasgow to-day shows that if we have not entered upon a state of political war we are extremely close to it.

The Birthday Honours *Gazette*, in which the anticipated elevation—if it is an elevation to a Prince—to the Peerage as Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney has on the whole been fairly well received. One announcement that of the honour conferred upon our able representative in Cairo, Sir Evelyn Baring, who now adds another peerage to his family, has given general satisfaction, though it may have acted as an unpleasant reminder to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, and others of indiscreet, not to say insincere, speeches that they would possibly wish to be forgotten as the General Election draws near.

This afternoon Sir Roper Lethbridge is asking Mr. Curzon whether the Nizam's Government has offered to raise, equip, and maintain, at its own cost, a strong military force to aid in the defence of the Empire ; and whether her Majesty's Government has accepted this offer ; and if so what effect has been given to the acceptance by the Government of India, and what recognition has been accorded of the spirit in which the offer was made.

The annual meeting of the Northbrook Indian Club on Tuesday approved the provisional arrangement that had been made for affiliation with the Imperial Institute, and it may be hoped that a long career of usefulness is before the Institution. Lord Northbrook was in the chair, and heartily supported the vote of thanks to Dr. S. A. Kapadia, a Bombay man, who has for so long been the energetic honorary secretary of the Club, and who now makes way for a paid official. Dr. Kapadia has manfully struggled against the difficulties of his position and the members of the Club are greatly indebted to him for his courteous attention to their wants. A small committee has been appointed to carry into effect the decision to join the Imperial Institute, to which the proceeds of the Northbrook Society's invested funds will be made over. The present members of the club who may not be or become Fellows of the Imperial Institute are to be admitted to the privileges, as I think I explained a fortnight ago, at half the ordinary subscription. The same concession will be granted to new members "provided always that the number of Europeans paying the reduced subscription shall not at any time exceed the number of Europeans admitted on those terms in the first instance. A "Special Northbrook Committee," as it is to be called, will deal with applications for membership and all other matters, relating to the Society. What is termed a branch Inquiry Department is to be entrusted with the important duty of furnishing natives of India with information regarding educational establishments, lodgings, &c. Members of the Northbrook Society—the word club is apparently to be dropped—are to be put exactly on the same footing as Fellows, whose privileges it seems include the use of the library, news, map, reading, writing, and smoking-rooms. It would seem that the Imperial Institute besides being a sort of museum will largely partake of a club, and Kensingtonians are to be congratulated on this proposed substantial addition to the *agrements* of their already favoured neighbourhood. Whether the clubs at the West End, some of which with their tremendously heavy expenses must find it difficult to make both ends meet will approve of another and cheaper rival establishment being set up is a different matter. As showing the enormous liabilities of some of the larger London clubs I may mention that the National Liberal pays in rent and taxes no less a sum than £14,000 a year. The house, however, practically belongs to the Club as nobody who is not a member can hold shares in the building company. The Indian Conference Room at the Imperial Institute is to be available for lectures or conference of members of the Northbrook Society, who are also to have the sole use of another apartment for reading, writing, and conversation. The club library will be divided. Works of a general character are to be kept in the Northbrook Room for the exclusive use of members, the Indian works and publications will be added to the Institute Library. It was impossible that the Club could go on much longer in the old way. For instance during the past year, notwithstanding the attempts of the committee to observe the strictest economy, there was a deficit of about £160, which has been provided by that generous benefactor of the club—the Maharaja of Bhownugger.

The claims of the Uncovenanted officials, as for the sake of clearness they are still called in this country, has again become a somewhat prominent question. From what has been said above as to the date of the General Election there is not, I fear, much chance of Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion coming on for consideration at the evening sitting on the 14th of June, but if that energetic champion of the Indian officials should with his usual luck be fortunate enough to get a quorum he will make a good fight. The tone of the meeting held at 45, Pall Mall, on Tuesday, was one of much hopefulness, and Sir Roper himself, who presided, seemed to be sanguine that the Government seeing that the service is in earnest will give way. Amongst those who were able to respond to the necessarily short invitation sent out were Messrs. A. G. Crommelin, S. J. Harrison, H. R. Hudson, H. R. Cook, R. H. Smith H. Bamber, O. S. Stack, H. Lambert, J. T. Davidson, F. Sills, H. E. Watson, F. W. Peterson, Simpson Byrne, E. Jenkins (who attended as the representative of Mr. H. S. King, M.P.), S. Digby (who has again agreed to assist the Association in their appeal to Parliament), and J. S. Heyman, secretary. The chairman, after referring to the unanimity prevailing among the members of the services in India, said :—

Well, gentlemen, further than that, I have one other report to make to you, and that is, if possible, even more gratifying in its nature than one I have already had the pleasure of giving to you ; and that is as soon as I landed in India. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to order a communication to be made to me with regard to my visit to Calcutta, and his Excellency most kindly and generously carried out that intimation that he would be very glad to give me every facility for expressing your views to him, for arguing the point out, if I might say so, with him and for threshing the whole thing out, and for obtaining to a certain extent his Excellency's views on the point. When I arrived at Calcutta, the Viceroy at once, after I had conferred with our friend and colleagues there, gave me an opportunity of carrying out this intention. I was able by this time to submit to his Excellency the views not only of yourselves here at home and also of the Bombay Association, of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab Association, of the Simla Association, and the Calcutta Association. You will see, therefore, that excepting the great Association of the South of India whom I afterwards visited and found to be also in accord with ourselves, I was able when I had the honour of the interview with his Excellency the Viceroy to submit to him the opinions of the vast majority of the members of our services. His Excellency was good enough to give me an interview of at least two hours. At the conclusion of that interview I ventured to tell his Excellency that, of course, I felt I could not regard anything that had been said at that interview as in any sense a pledge of the redress of our grievances or a pledge of action on the part of the Government, of which his Excellency is simply the distinguished head and leader. But I expressed to his Excellency both then, and afterwards publicly, and I received from his Excellency the acknowledgment of his satisfaction at that expression, that we had in him, at any rate a fair and impartial judge of our grievances and a sympathetic judge. I ventured to add also, and in that expression his Excellency entirely concurred. Gentlemen, I put before his Excellency at the greatest length, and he received it with utmost patience and the utmost kindness, the arguments in advance of every one of the positions which we now maintain. As I have said, I do not hold, and you must not hold, his Excellency in any way to any action in the matter from that interview, but I will now repeat again that we shall have in his Excellency, when the time comes a sympathetic judge in this matter. But you will remember this that for the Government of India to act and to act boldly in this matter, they must feel that they will be supported by the Secretary of State for India in Council and by public opinion also in England, or else what would be said of that Government ? It would be said that they are generous, not just remember, they are generous to their servants with the money of the tax-payers of India, and that would be a grievance against them which would be very unfair. It is for us to teach and to show to the Secretary of State here at home, and to British public opinion, that what we demand is not generosity. We have never asked for generosity, but for simple justice to ourselves.

With regard to the prospect of his motion coming on for consideration on the 14th prox. Sir Roper said :

There is a motion before it on a question of some importance in itself, but not a very large question, and the mover of that motion Mr. McLaren is, I am glad to say, one of our warmest supporters. He tells me that his motion will in all probability occupy only a very short time of the House, and that our motion will follow on at once. By extraordinary good fortune, for which I am indeed grateful, the motion that I have put down for June 14, will, therefore, come on unless very unforeseen circumstances intervene. Of course we are answerable for that. It is always possible. There are much things we know, as dissolutions and appeals to the country, and one never knows when they will occur. There are such things also as the Government being forced to take the whole of the time of the House, but I do not anticipate either of these eventualities. I say frankly in the presence of my friend, Mr. Jenkins, who is far better acquainted with Parliamentary procedure and Parliamentary possibilities than I am, and in the presence of my friend Mr. Digby, who also knows a great deal of that, that I do fairly and honourably expect that in every probability, although there are, of course, possibilities against it, the motion will come on on June 14. Therefore, I do hope that you will back up the efforts which I know our friends out in India are making with regard to this motion. First of all to get the House, which is always, somewhat of a difficulty, as Mr. Digby knows to get a House at 9 o'clock, after dinner."

In the course of some further remarks Sir Roper expressed his confident opinion that if they could only get a House and a fair hearing, they would obtain a distinct verdict in their favour all along the line. He strongly insisted upon the point that the Government of India had not taken any notice of the virtual pledges given by Sir John Gorst and Mr. Waterfield (the Financial Secretary). Mr. E. Jenkins next addressed the meeting pointing out that the Select Committee was understood to be practically a Committee of Arbitration, and that whatever recommendations were made would be carried out in their integrity by the Indian Government. He also observed that full justice had not been done to the spirit in which Sir J. Gorst in a very difficult position acted. "I recognised his difficulty," said Mr. Jenkins, "even while he was making it very unpleasant for me in the witness chair ; I recognised he was in an awkward position, and was doing his duty as an official, but I feel perfectly certain there was a great deal of sympathy in his heart with the wrongs of the service." It was decided to leave the terms of the motion to be made by Sir Roper Lethbridge, to be settled by Sir Roper in conjunction with Messrs. H. S. King, M.P., E. Jenkins, and S. Digby. The notice will probably take this form :—"To call attention to the report of the Select Committee of this House on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service of India, and the circumstances under which the Secretary of State agreed to refer those grievance to the Select Committee, and to move that the manner in which the Government of India has dealt with the recommendations of the Committee is unsatisfactory and a breach of the understanding on which the Committee was appointed. Accounts of the proceedings were published by the *Times* and the *Daily News*, while the *Daily Graphic*, which has achieved a recognised position in Metropolitan journalism, has a very friendly little article on the subject in its issue of to-day. The Government are assured that they will act "very unwisely" if they do not seriously consider the resolution, which Sir R. Lethbridge proposes to move." It is of obvious importance, your contemporary observes, "that the Empire should be served in India by men of a high class, and this advantage can be permanently secured only if it is known that all who accept official appointments in that country, will be fairly and considerately dealt with."

THEIR LORDSHIPS J.J. SIR T. MUTHUSWAMY IYER and J. W. Best of Madras, in dismissing a criminal appeal by Krishna Naicken, aged 13, against the sentence of transportation for life passed upon him by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore on a charge of the murder of Rungayen aged 7, at Gudalur, on the 26th December last, by pushing him down a precipice, directed the records of the case to be sent to Government in view to orders being passed for the consignment of the boy to the Reformatory School, as suggested by the Sessions Judge.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, with the Overland Mails of May 27, arrived in harbour, at 5 o'clock, yesterday evening. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr C B Dunlop	Mr A H Butler
Mr and Mrs Dipper.	Mr E G Bell
Major Rodick	Miss Gibbons
Mrs Sprague	Mrs Jackson
Lt W Mackenzie	Mr J Harris
Lt A Alexander	Mr Linghirree
Lt-Col W Williams	Col Mrs and Miss Thomas

FROM BRINDISI.

Hon E T Candy	Surgn-Major Thomson
Capt Tucker	Maj W C James
Mr Vallentin	Mr Otto Martin
Surgn-Col W E Cater	Mr L P Russell
Mr and Mrs Faulder	Mr Fidler
Surgn-Major Swaine	Mr C W Jackson
Dr Meyer	Mr Justice Farran
Dr A W Thomson	Mrs W H Sharp
Mr J E Jardine	Mr J Henderson
Col C F Hughes	

FROM ADEN.—Mr Traill.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 27.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with Princess Louise, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and their children, left Windsor, on Friday last, for Balmoral, where they arrived the following afternoon.

The Queen completed her 73rd year on Tuesday. The event was officially commemorated on the following day.

The list of birthday honors, published in Tuesday's *Gazette* was an extensive one. Prince George of Wales is created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney.

Peerages have also been conferred upon Sir H. Seiwin-Ibbetson, M.P., and Sir Evelyn Baring, and Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., receives a Baronetcy

The Queen has appointed Prince Abbas Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, to be Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their son and daughters, left London, on Sunday night, for Copenhagen.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday last, the Royal Assent was given by commission to a number of Bills which had passed both Houses. The sittings this week have been brief and the proceedings unimportant.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the debate on the Irish Local Government Bill was resumed by Mr. W. O'Brien, who vehemently condemned it, as did also Mr. Timothy Healy but Mr. J. Chamberlain contended that it was a useful and practical measure. The debate was continued until midnight and was again adjourned. On Tuesday, the debate was resumed, and Mr. Gladstone adversely criticized the Bill as being a totally inadequate measure and one which did not fulfil the promises held out by the leaders of the Unionist party. Mr. Balfour vigorously replied, and on a division the second reading was carried by 339 votes against 247. In the evening Dr. Cameron moved a resolution in favor of disestablishment of the Church of Scotland. Mr. Finlay moved an opposing amendment, which Mr. Balfour supported, and eventually the resolution was rejected by 255 against 209, and the amendment was carried. On Wednesday, Mr. Stansfeld moved the second reading of the Electors Qualification and Registration Bill, the principle of which was accepted by the Government, and it was carried by 295 votes against 88. Yesterday the Indian Councils Bill passed its third reading, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

A Cabinet Council was held, on Friday last, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne, Mr. Stanhope, and Mr. Ritchie.

The opposition of a few Welsh members to the Clergy Disciplino (Immorality) Bill before the Standing Committee on Law had been persistently continued, but, on Monday, Mr. S. Evans and two of his colleagues withdrew, and the Bill was ordered to be reported to the House.

POLITICAL.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Liberal Unionist Federation was held, on Monday, at the Westminster Town-hall, at which Mr. R. Chamberlain, M.P., presided. The principal speaker was the Duke of Argyll, who insisted that the meeting represented the true Liberals.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., addressed a public meeting at Huddersfield, on Saturday, and discussed political questions at great length.

Mr. Chaplain, M.P., addressed a meeting in Birmingham, on Wednesday, in support of the re-election of Mr. Jesse Collings, the sitting member.

Nearly 200 members of the House of Commons, on Saturday, availed themselves of an invitation from Lord G. Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, to visit Portsmouth Dockyard and to inspect the naval works proceeding there.

IRELAND.

The Parnellites in Ireland are selecting candidates to stand at the general election in opposition to sitting members belonging to the dissentient party. Mr. Howard Parnell, brother of the late Nationalist leader, is named as the opponent of Mr. O'Keeffe at Limerick.

An address, signed by 75 householders of Tipperary, has been presented to Colonel Caddell, thanking him for his successful efforts to effect a settlement of the rent dispute on the Smith-Barry estate.

GENERAL.

A labor demonstration was held, on Sunday, at Blackheath at which Mr. John Burns and Mr. Cuninghame-Graham, M.P., expatiated on the underpayment of labor in Government establishments, and insisted that 6d. per hour was the least that should be paid.

An offer on the part of the Durham miners on strike to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages was rejected on Saturday by the employers, who insisted that 13½ per cent. was the lowest reduction they could assent to. Another ballot of the men is to be taken.

The removal of the broad gauge on the Great Western Railway and its connexions has been completed.

Sir Charles Butt, one of the Judges of the Probate and Divorce Court, died, at Wiesbaden, on Wednesday.

The anniversary meeting and dinner of the Royal Geographical Society were held, on Monday. The Founder's medal was awarded to Mr. A. R. Wallace, and the Patron's medal to Mr. E. Whymper.

The Lord Mayor has opened a public subscription at the Mansion-house for the relief of the sufferers by the recent disastrous hurricane at the Mauritius. Between £2,000 and £3,000 has already been contributed.

A man and his wife have died at Stratford from the effects of arsenic, which the woman had unconsciously mistaken for flour and mixed for a pudding on Sunday.

LATEST NEWS.

Lord Salisbury's carriage was upset and badly broken yesterday afternoon in St. James's-street, one of his horses having kicked the traces. The Prime Minister was dragged out of the uppermost door, having received a severe shaking, but no wounds, and walked on to the Foreign Office. His coachman was somewhat injured.

An attempt to sell goods, seized at Coventry, owing to the refusal of their owners to pay the vicar's rate, led to riotous proceedings yesterday. The auctioneer, who came from another town, was driven off without selling anything.

Sir Richard Temple made the annual financial statement in the London School Board yesterday. The net expenditure for the year (after deducting receipts of £496,687) had been £1,386,347, which left a balance of £97,371 in hand. The rate for the coming year would be 10½d. in the pound, being a reduction of ½d—partly owing to economies, partly to the increased valuation of the metropolis.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Maj.-Gen. T. A. Carey, Ben. Ret. ; Maj.-Gen. W. Briggs, Ben. Ret. ; Col. J. D. Scott, R. (Mad.) A., Ret. ; Maj.-Gen. F. J. Hicks, Mad. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col F. N. B. Tucker, Bo. Ret. ; Sir Charles Butt ; Sir Alexander Campbell ; Admiral J. Stoddart ; Dr. P. Maclagan ; Mr. Stephen Austin ; Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt ; Dowager Lady Ossiow ; and Lady Goldsmid.

No one can read the draft memorial which is to be put before the public meeting of the Currency Association at Simla, writes the *Pioneer*, without acknowledging that it has been drawn up with singular ability. What was wanted in the first place was a statement, at once succint and comprehensive, of the evils accompanying and caused by a fluctuating exchange. No doubt this has been done scores of times already in the columns of the Anglo-Indian Press, and in memorials from the Government of India to the Secretary of State ; but these are sources of information which most members of Parliament never think of consulting, and the few who go so far, are wont, perhaps, to regard with some suspicion.

DEV SATRA.

I HAVE recently been encamped at the village of Rajpipla, and had a most enjoyable excursion up the great hill near it, called "Dev Satra." The locality is a historical one, and there is much of interest to be seen in its vicinity. The village was formerly the Rajput capital of the State, but for several centuries was more or less in Mussulman occupation. It lies near the Karjan river, and occupies the flat ground of a valley between two of the lower spurs of the Dev Satra range. But its position, though low, is naturally strong. The fortress, inside which I had my camp, is flanked by ravines, and surrounded by a strong wall. At some points a moat can be traced. The chief building inside is the Raja's haveli, but since Nandod became the capital of the State, it has been occupied only on the occasion of the annual visit of the reigning family at the Dassera, when the Raja comes in State to do homage to the tutelary deity of his house. The whole ceremonial appears to be by way of penance and propitiation. Luxury is avoided, the fare is of the plainest, and all members of the family sleep on ordinary wooden benches.

Attached to the main building is a humble tiled roof, which shelters the Rajpipla "gadi" or throne. The latter is now a platform of marble, with a brass railing round it. Formerly it was a mere mound of earth, and great objection was taken by courtiers and others when the present Raja's father converted it into stone. It is tended by a Mussulman fakir on a yearly remuneration of Rs. 30. Up in the end wall is the lattice, through which the ladies peep to see the coronation.

Inside the enclosure there are fragments of fountains and cisterns and various other structures, a fine old well, and in a situation of eminence the inevitable "Rang Mahal," or summer-house. Outside the remains are numerous, and scattered over a wide area. The principal are a group of temples of Mahadev and Hanuman, the largest of which contains some fine sculpture. Inside the dome, and hanging forward from the roof, are a circle of coloured statues of dancing girls, about half life-size, represented as singing, playing, and dancing in honour of the deity. On several of these buildings the murderous "peepul" has laid violent hands. Up the valley we find more temples, and mosques and "cedgahs," or places of prayer, wells with and without steps, and a "talkhana," or under-ground chamber, with water laid on, built as a cool retreat in summer. Adjoining the latter is the plinth of a house, the outline of which can be traced on the basement. At a little distance is a marble statue of a horse, said to have been a famous stallion in the State stables. The syce formerly stood at his head, but half the head and all the syce except his toes have disappeared.

All the way up the hill from this valley there are other remains to be seen, most of them buildings now tottering to the earth. Here we see fortifications, with towers, wall, and gate, and cisterns of water ; there is a great step well, from which the hillmen still drink. There again is a double edifice, said to have been built by a certain lady of former times. Our cicerone declares one part to be a mosque and the other a Hindu temple. The conjunction would be strange, and he is forced to suggest that she must have been of mixed parentage. Both buildings seem to be Mahomedan. There is no mistake about the one-half. Its graceful minarets are falling slowly away from its corners, as if weary at length of their long labour, yet loth to break the old association. In another place we see a figure of Hanuman reclining on a rock. Down in a further valley is a very old garden palace. Far up the hill is another "haveli," and at a little distance a granary. This is near the hamlet of "Juna Raj" or seat of the old kingdom. Its gate we passed through a little ago—a pole across the path, with stones at either end bearing the peculiar vermilion signs which are supposed to keep out evil spirits. Our party consists of the Thanadar of the taluka, the Musalman Patel of Rajpipla, the village Havildar, Chotoo by name, and a few others. Chotoo is in charge, and is quite a character. He is a Musalman, a "Sheikh" he says. The Thandar tells me he is also called "Dengali," or "chatterbox," but that is not "the name his lady mother gave him." He has been so dubbed by the villagers for his loquacity. He owns to it. "'Tis their nonsense," he says with a modest smirk, which seems to savour somewhat of the pride that apes humility. It is something apparently to be distinguished enough for a nickname.

Chotoo formerly served on the guard which had charge of the "gadi" or throne. He has been here man and boy for some forty years, and knows the history of the place and every stone in it. His manner is voluble, and every speech is enlivened by a laugh which, as Mark Twain would say, is hung on a hair trigger. Visitors to this interesting spot are, however, few, and it is not to be supposed that Chotoo is so practised in his narrative that he takes his stand at every ruin and makes a set speech. Far otherwise. He always waits respectfully to be questioned, and then he has at you. Only once during the day was he at fault. I cannot say to what extent the information he gave us was accurate. It was often painfully vague, especially in the matter of time. When one tries to get him to fix the date of an event he simply says it was "agadi," in former times, and quite different periods are indicated by the varying inflection with which he pronounces the word. If, for instance, he raises his hand and says it with a shout, it means that it was when time was very young indeed. Again, as to persons, if one asks, "Was that in Raja Ramsinhji's time, Chotoo ?" He replies : "Yes ; Ramsinhji's, Pratapsinhji's, Narsinhji's—or some of them !" At one place, I ask him what bleached bones these are lying near the path. "The bones of a pig killed by a tiger," he replies without any hesitation. The rapidity of the diagnosis is somewhat startling" and I ask how he can possibly say they are a pig's bones. "Because they couldn't be any other animal's," he replies, and walks on. I suppose this is what logicians call the method of Residues, and it was sharply and effectively applied.

The path is a decidedly bad one, and most unpleasantly stony in places. If the "Fakirs" of the vicinity are ever in want of a penance, they need not go to the trouble of putting peas in their shoes. Much of the way is over loose metal. In one place it consists of a barely discernible line along a stony slope at an angle of 60 with the horizon. If one slipped down one would probably not be killed, but skin and clothes would be sorely torn before one was pulled up by the trees in the ravine below. I notice at this point some of the party are on hands as well as feet.

The ascent was formerly strongly fortified, though it needed but little artificial defence. In one place the ridge narrows to a neck about eight feet broad—a straight wherein a thousand might well be stopped by three. This is near the "

long months there is no sound of "vernal "showers on twinkling grass," and the rain when it does come falls in deluges that make every hillside filled with elephant grass. There is but one pleasant appeal to the senses the whole way up, and that is when we are nearing the summit and get into the region of the healthy, swelling resinous "karwa" reed.

At last we are at the top, and the toil of the ascent is forgotten for the moment. The horizon is clouded, for the mists grow stronger as the monsoon approaches. We are to have good rains this year. No need to consult the Meteorological Reporter. There is a pool up Khandeish way, on the stones about which grows a magical plant, called "morin." If it blooms fresh in the hot weather—as it has this year—there is no fear. But woe to Khandeish or Rajpipla if the plants on the side towards one or the other languish. A bad season is a certainty! But in spite of the mist the view repays us by its extent and variety. On one side, mountains. On the other, plain and river—a great stretch of the Nerbuda, and in one reach a bright white sail, like a pearl set in the centre of a band of grey silver. Many of our old friends can be seen, though their shapes from the new point of view are entirely changed. There are "Dhanamnal" and "Mad Brahman," and "Hirajibhawa," and the "Kokam" crags, the last-named the solitude, in which, I am told, the great owl goddess deposits and hatches her eggs!

We are tempted to sit on the cairn the Survey of India have made, and enjoy the scene. The air, the view, the peace that reigns around, have a lotus-like effect. We would no more go home—to that office table with its work and worries. We would sit here—

> And muse o'er flood and fell,
> Where things that own not men's dominion dwell,

And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been.

But the wind is cold, and we are warm. The effect is chilling, and lamenting that we are not as Homer's heroes, who after a night's hard fighting and riding and running "cooled and dried" themselves by standing in the breeze, we take refuge behind the battlements. For the topmost peak of this grand old hill was once crowned by a fort, a great part of which still remains. A wall with bastions at intervals ran all round it, except on one side, on which it was—rightly it seems—deemed impregnable. A fine gateway ends the path by which we came up, and outside and athwart it is a deep-walled fosse. It is a fastness that would have made old Sivaji's heart swell, had he known of it. Dev Satra is the real master of the Raj, says the Koteel Naik, and surely this is a worthy castle for him. The Chief that held this stronghold in the old days had a great area of the Nerbuda valley at his mercy. "This fertile vale was once the birthright of the Bhil." It often changed owners. What centuries of unrest it has come through. But this quiet May morning, the haze in which everything is swimming below seems emblematic of the blessed "British Peace," in which the country has been steeped.

And with the advent of that peace the ancient glory of this fortress departed, and also reverence for its guardian "dev." There is not even a "jatra" now, says the Naik. See the great god's temple yonder, split in pieces as if riven by lightning, and his horse on its side on the earth before it. One would like to have leisure to listen to the people's stories of their gods. One might hear of the "Dev harnessing his steeds—

> "Coursers that fed on the lightning,
> And drank of the whirlwind's stream—"

and speeding from his home here across the Nerbuda at a bound, on a visit to "Pawagadh or Abu," like Poseidon of old when he drove his car through the sea and the great beasts of the deep came and frolicked about their lord, or like Fingat when he took that tremendous leap of a quarter of a mile or so on his charger across Loch Etive.

It is interesting to get at the origin of names in these wilds. It has been suggested that "Satra," instead of being originally the name of a god, really means the meeting-place (Sathe=together) of the gods around. Nothing could be more appropriate to the position. There are peaks everywhere about, and every peak has its "dev" or "devee," as have the glens and streams and the queen of the country is the mighty mother Nerbuda in the plains below. In this view the hill reminds us of old Olympus, to which, on occasions, along with the great gods, came also the rivers, and the nymphs that haunt fair thickets, and springs, and glassy water-meadows.

The Thanadar spent the night of Queen Victoria's Jubilee on this summit, for he was charged with the lighting of the bon-fire which the loyal authorities of the day had devised to publish the tidings to the men of the lone jungles. We are told how the good people of Sagbara saw it from many a kos to the south, and marvelled much to see the bare poll of "Dev Satra" in a blaze, and we recall how at another less peaceful epoch of England's history, the red glare on Skiddaw roused the burghers of Carlisle."

One look more before we sit down. To the west is the valley of the Kajan river. From where we are there appears to be an unbroken wall of hill extending far beyond the river's course. Where is it pierced by the stream, we cannot see, but we know that the Karjan emerges on its course to join the Nerbuda through a gorge, which is only a few hundred yards—one might say feet—across. A wall of stone could be thrown over the river-bed here at a trifling cost. What then? One can easily foot it up, as the Americans say. The river drains an area of some 350 square miles. The rainfall on it is 50 inches. A certain amount is absorbed by the soil. The rest may be impounded. At an average depth of 20 feet, I think we can easily get a lake 40 to 50 square miles in extent, and all for a few thousand rupees! It must be made some day. Nature intended it. And when it is made perhaps it will help to solve the question of a sanitarium for Gujerat.

When we sit down, the Koteels tell of the strange coronation ceremony, when a new Raja is solemnly recognised by the rude representatives of the old Bhil "raj." It is a moot point whether it is the blood of a buffalo, or of a goat, or of the koteel naik's own finger, that is applied to the Raja's forehead, but applied it is, with the words: "The Raj is yours." The Koteel's guerdon is Rs. 12 in cash, 5 pagaris, and for the gods of the peaks all around, 2 buffaloes, 4 goats, and 20 cocoanuts. The buffaloes are for the hoary majesty of "Dev Satra" himself.

Chotoo has seen year after year the royal propitiation done at new Rajpipla, and gives much interesting information. A great crowd come out from Nandod, including the "Rajgors," or family priests, and the "Wasoondis," or bards, and a host of other retainers. The man who sits fasting in one position for nine days is called Khandadhari. The Patel who is with us is one of the guards who watch him sword in hand. They are called "Moondas" and receive Rs. 130. The "Khandadhari" gets Rs." 350. It is poor pay, I think. The present officiator has sat, I am to told, for some nine years, and is now a mere skeleton. One wonders if he has ever heard of the Aquarium, and the career that is open to him there! If he moves, says Chotoo, his head is cut off. "But did that ever really happen?" "Once," he replies, "he got very sleepy, his head nodded, and his pagari fell off." And then A horizontal wave of Chotoo's hand, and—his head went after it." "Would that be done now?" "We'd have the Huzur's permission." On another occasion this is all "agadi," not recent—the Khandadhari died. He had begged to be allowed on the 8th day to straighten his legs, but it was forbidden him till a later hour. The poor wretch could however endure the agony no longer. "He fell to one side and "—Chetoo does not finish the sentence, but his head drooped "as the poppy droopeth its head aside, being heavy with fruit and the showers of spring."

On the 7th day Raja and Ranis come out to do obeisance to the "Khandadhari," but stealthily, so that he may not see them. If he does, he may shout the Gujerati equivalent of "I spy," and the penalty is forfeiture to him of all the clothes and ornaments the royal personage is wearing. Are they ever caught? Yes, once a Raja was seen. The penalty was not, however, strictly enforced. A compromise was arranged, and a house worth Rs. 500 built for the "Khandadhari in Nandod town—and there it stands in the Rawalwada to this day to witness if Chotoo lies. So the time passes pleasantly. As we descend the hill we take a last look at the ruins in passing. Seen from above the valley in which most of them stand is a solid mass of mango and tamarind foliage. The tamarinds are splendid specimens of that feathery beauty, to which I think Phil Robinson awards the palm over all his other garden favourites. Throughout these jungle regions, mangoes and tamarinds mark the sites of former habitations of men. The present generation seems to be more supine in the matter of planting, the injunctions of religion notwithstanding. Surely he that reareth a great shady tree in a dry land doeth a good thing. It is really the best part of the three-fold duty of man. To plant a noble tree is as good as leaving a son and heir, and much better than pleasing one's enmies by writing a book. The trees are the most lasting memorials the men of old have left behind them here. Their deeds are forgotten, their works are in the dust. But the patient trees, grateful to the authors of their being, themselves so short-lived, will continue to watch over the crumbling edifices for many a long year. The pathos of the scene has been embodied in the beautiful verse, "Linguenda telus et placens uxor"—

> Your land, your home, your lovely bride
> Must lose you. Of your cherished trees
> None by its fleeting master's side
> Will travel save the cypresses.

It is to be hoped that our relics will find a place of permanent record in the state Gazetteer. Their place on earth will soon know them no more. They will either—awful fate—be engulfed in reserved forest, or be covered by the waters of the lake. Perhaps, Paget, M.P., will have the last word about them. Some time next century, when he is out here for the recess, visiting his constituents in Surat or Broach, he will look for them in vain as he is carried up the hill in a chair. The entry in his or book will be brief and pathetic.—"Perierunt ani ruinæ."

A. S.

THE SOUTHERN MARATHA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 10.

The rain has kept up steadily since Monday. We just had a short break yesterday morning and again this morning, but yesterday afternoon was very damp and miserable for races. The sporting community braved the elements, but the general public, both European and Native, did not show up in great numbers. And in spite of sand being constantly thrown over the course the incessant pouring rain made it slow and heavy.

First Race.—The "Dharwar Plate."—Rs. 500. All Arab and C.-B. galloways, weight for inches raised 7lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. Distance, 7 furlongs. The race resulted in a match as there were but two entries.

Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a gal Hamdani, 9st, C B Mahomed 1
Capt Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, 8st 7lb, Capt Stisted..... 0

The horses came in in the order of entry. Time—1 min. and 52 secs.

Second Race.—"The Sangli Purse."—Rs. 400. All Arab and C.-B. galloways, 13-3 and under. Weight for inches raised 56 lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 300. Distance, 3 furlongs.

Mr Hay's ch a p Saraband, 9st 11lb, Smith 1
Mr Harrison's g a p Satara, 10st 7lb, Robinson..... 2
Mr Pigotts' g a p Westwood, 10st 7lb, Mr E Reid 0
Capt Chapman's b c b geld John Malone, 10st 5lb, Capt Anderson 0

Saraband came in first, and Satara second, but Satara's owner raised an objection that Saraband's rider did not weigh out with his Martingale. (I have not heard yet how the affair is decided.) Time, 46 seconds. Polo ponies with certificates from secretaries of recognised polo clubs that they have been regularly played up to 21st May, were allowed 14lbs. extra in this race.

Third Race.—The "Kolhapur Cup"—Rs. 750. All Arabs, weight for age raised 7lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. Distance, 1 mile.

Major Reid's ch a h Red Gold, 10st., Robinson..... 1
Col Bowie's b a h Sultan, 8st, Smith 2
Aga Junghee Shah's g a gal Governor, 8st 3lb, Pillajee 3
Mr Farmer's b a h Plebian, 11st 12lb, Ahmed 0
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's ch a c Muslet, 8st 6lb, Ebrahim.. 0
Aga Moochool Shah's ch a h Visitor, 10st 4lb, Capt Anderson 0
Mr Macpherson's ch a h Claymore, 8st 6lb, Thompson 0

Time—2 min. and 8secs.

Muslet was the favourite for this race, but, as often is the case, the event proved contrary to the expectation. Red Gold was put up for Rs. 2,000, but no bid was forthcoming.

Fourth Race.—"The Southern Mahratta Cup."—Rs. 1,000. All Arab and Country-bred ponies, 13-2 and under. Weight for inches raised 12 lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a p Rangoon, 8st 9lb, Ryder ..... } dead heat
Mr Macpherson's g a p Carlton, 9st 8lb, Robinson..... }
Mr S A W's g a p Velvet, 9st 2lb, Ebrahim 2
Mr Woolmer's g a p Moonshine, 9st 2lb, Capt Anderson.... 0
Major Redcliffe's g a p Blood, Smith 0

Rangoon and Carlton came in a dead-heat, and the owners agreed to divide the stakes. Mr. S. A. W.'s Velvet came second. Time—1 min. and 32 seconds.

Fifth Race.—The "Mudhol Purse."—Rs. 500. All Arab and Country-bred galloways, 13-3 and under. Weight for inches raised 2st. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Distance, 6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismarck, 9st 12lb, Oomer..... 1
Mr Ram Row's b cb m Pet, 8st 7lb, Smith..... 2
Capt George's b cb p How's That, 8st 4lb, Robinson 3
Aga Moochool Shah's g a gal Speed of Thought, 10st 5lb, Capt Anderson 0

Time—1 min. and 31 secs.

GALLS AND BRUISES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—For some time past I have noticed that a large number of hardworking cart-bullocks are suffering from neck-galls and bruises, in this great business City of Bombay. The remedy for this painful state is in a small measure supplied by the "Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals" at Parel. The inspectors of the hospital capture as many bullocks as possible found working on the roads and at the harbor, suffering from galls, &c., and have them sent to the hospital for treatment. The poor owners, and some of them are really poor, have to procure other bullocks to take the place of those taken up to convey the load or cart to its destination, entailing a further loss to the owner. The owner has to pay three annas a day for each bullock in the hospital, say for twenty days would be Rs. 3-12, which the poor cartmen are frequently unable to pay, and may have to pawn some article or borrow at an exorbitant rate, unless the Society reduces the sum or lets him off altogether.

The remedy for all this suffering is curative, and curative only for a time. The poor man and his family having to depend for their daily bread on the earnings of his bullocks, have for the time the animals are under treatment to live as best they can.

I have noticed lately that some of the Municipal carts for removing rubbish, are supplied with a thick patented leather cylinder which slides in the rounded parts of the wooden yoke and which prevents the friction of the yoke in the neck of the bullock, which is the cause of the galls, &c.

Now, Sir, here we have a preventive, as the adage says, prevention is better than cure, let us hope that those who can purchase and use those leather cylinders and those who may have it in their power will cause them to be used as a preventive to relieve the suffering of these hard-worked bullocks.

I believe the Municipal meat-vans are completed with these cylinders. The hospital for animals at Parel has a few in use; also the Commissariat Department in Bombay, have a few, all working properly.

The Society for the Preservation of Cattle have here an opening to carry out some of the purposes of the Society, which it is hoped it will do.

ANTI-CRUELTY.

Bombay, June 10.

SHAME! SHAME!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICE.

As some misunderstanding appears to exist as to the liability or otherwise of bicycles and tricycles kept in Bombay to the payment of wheel tax under Section 180 of the Municipal Act, it is hereby notified that these vehicles, subject to the exceptions in Section 181, are liable to the tax.

The toll chargeable under Section 190 of the said Act on vehicles entering the city from Salsette is also leviable on bicycles, tricycles, and children's perambulators.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, June 10, 1892.

Sir,—The above is an amusing production, and now it is known will, I think, help to keep people from marrying or, when married, from adding to the population. Imagine the absurdity of the nurse-maid wheeling her charge ten miles from Bandora to the Fort or six miles to Malabar Hill or Byculla! The sting of the notification is, of course, in its tail. But the Municipal Commissioner mercifully conceals this sting from public gaze. The implication of the notification is that children's perambulators are only liable to the carriage tax on entering the city from Bandora, but as a fact they are liable to the ordinary wheel-tax first as much as bicycles and tricycles. The wording of the Act is "that vehicles drawn otherwise than by horses, mules, and asses shall pay a tax of Rs. 8 per annum." Under this clause bicycles and tricycles are made chargeable to the tax. Now it may be truthfully said that a nurse-maid is not a mule, nor is she an ass, at least let us hope not, *ergo* the vehicle she is driving, the perambulator, *to wit*, is liable to the tax.

AN ASTONISHED BENEDICT.

June 11.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

The adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Bapoo Saccaram, aged 18 years, who was found lying dead in a toddy field behind the Hongkong Mill, at Chinchpoogly, on the 3rd instant, with his throat cut, was resumed, on Saturday afternoon, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner. Mr. Superintendent Crummey watched the proceedings.

Manockjee Shapoorjee deposed that he was a fitter in the Sassoon Cotton Mill, at Mount Road. On the 3rd instant, at 5-45 a.m., a servant of his went to his house and told him that a man was lying under toddy trees with his throat cut. Witness went to Parel Road, near the fire-brigade station, and brought a policeman to the place where the man was lying. There were several boys near a toddy tree. The deceased was lying on his back in a pool of blood with his throat cut. He was dead.

The policeman and a police jamadar corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

Dr. Sydney Smith, who held the *post-mortem* examination of the body, after describing several wounds on the body of the deceased proceeded to state that the wounds were, in his opinion, not self-inflicted. All the wounds could have been inflicted by a sharp cutting instrument. Death was caused by hæmorrhage due to the wound in front of the neck. The Coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "murder against some unknown person or persons."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Army Estimates have passed the Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Stanhope has undertaken to lay the evidence Lord Roberts tendered to the Wantage Committee before Parliament.

Speaking in the House of Commons, on Friday evening, Mr. Stanhope expressed the opinion that increased pay for privates in the army was entirely useless; he was in favour, however, of treating non-commissioned officers more liberally.

According to a Reuter's telegram German methods of civilisation were to be tried in the Kilimanjaro district of Central Africa. The British missionaries have been ordered to leave Moshi where the first step is to be taken. The German commander proposes to annihilate the tribe there.

Our Calcutta correspondent reports a collision between goods trains at Khana, near Howrah, which, though fortunately unattended by loss of life, resulted in great damage to rolling stock.

The fortunate drawer of "Sir Hugo," the Derby winner in the Calcutta Derby Sweep was Mrs. Deriaz, of Lucknow, the wife of a long established local watchmaker. Mr. Deriaz is an excellent workman and has for years plodded on in his profession and striven against competition in a small but prominently situated shop in Hazrutgunj, Lucknow, with commendable persistency. His "windfall" now will, doubtless, be turned to good account. This is the third occasion that the winner has been dra wn by a Lucknow resident.

The present intention of the Madras Government is to move up to the Hills early next month, soon after the Governor opens the new High Court. His Excellency's stay in Madras will not be for a longer time than is necessary for the ceremony.

In Bengal there has been a slight improvement in the ratio of re-convicted prisoners, to the total number admitted into jail. The Burma administration has, however, recorded its opinion that "there is no sign that jail discipline is becoming more deterrent to the habitual criminal." The total number re-convicted in Burma last year amounted to 1,382 as compared with 1,314 in 1890, and of these 170 had been convicted thrice or oftener. On the other hand, there was a satisfactory falling off in the total number of admissions, and this decrease was common to both Upper and Lower Burma.

There have been a number of cases of enteric fever in Multan, several terminating fatally. The disease is, however, subsiding now.

Thibet is taking British goods to even a larger amount than it did before the war with Sikkim. The total value of the trade, from the latest report, is thirty-five lakhs, and as in former years the balance is in favour of Thibet, the exports from that country being valued at twenty-six lakhs, as against nine lakhs of imports. From Bengal the principal imports are indigo, piece-goods, woollen goods, tobacco, and metal wares.

Two men have been arrested at Sialkote who had been blackmailing the people in the District by shamming to be police constables employed as detectives. They possessed some documents bearing seals of some village headmen, by means of which they carried on their trick.

Five thousand coolies were registered in the Ganjan District during the past year for employment on the Assam tea gardens, against four thousand in 1890. There is every prospect of a steadily increasing supply of labour from this source.

A correspondent writes:—It is with regret that I have to record the death of Mr. Alfred de Conan Hawkins, of the Burma Police, and champion shot of Burma. Mr. Hawkins was the second son of the late F. N. Hawkins, C.E., grandson of the late Captain Charles Hawkins, R.N., and grandson of the late Colonel Charles Mandeville of the Madras Army. He was a very promising police officer having passed all the required tests, and was a master of four Indian languages. He was a keen sportsman and a zealous volunteer. His death is much regretted, and has cast quite a gloom over the station at Minbu. He was buried with military honours on the 9th ultimo.

Cholera is still prevalent to some extent in the villages of the Umballa district, where it had made extensive ravages during the last month. There were a few cases of cholera in Umballa city and cantonments. The Municipal Committee are sparing no pains to improve the sanitary condition of the city. It is a great pity that the milk-sellers of the city, with the exception of one or two, continue to sell impure and adulterated milk to the public with impunity. It is high time that some eradicatory measures be adopted for the removal of this standing evil.

The result of the annual inspection in signalling of the British troops in India is published. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to note the improvement among the Cavalry and Infantry. In the Royal Artillery in Bengal, notwithstanding, few batteries have done well, and the results are not so generally satisfactory. In the Cavalry the 3rd Dragoon Guards, in the Royal Artillery No. 16 and No. 2 Company, Western Division, and in the Infantry the Royal Irish Regiment, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and the West Yorkshire Regiment, head the list.

Bah U, a Chinese trader, belonging to the firm of Teang Choon and Co., who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Recorder of Rangoon, under section 50 of the Insolvency Act, some few weeks since, appealed to a special court composed of the Recorder and the Judicial Commissioner. At the last sitting the judges intimated that there was a difference of opinion, and they declined to call in the judge of Moulmein and rehear the appeal. This announcement created great dissatisfaction amongst the public and the press, with the result, that the Chief Commissioner refused to permit the appeal to be re-heard before three judges. The special court, therefore, this morning delivered judgment, and as there is a difference of opinion between the two judges they have, under the provisions of section 69 of the Lower Burma Codes Act, referred the matter to the Calcutta High Court on two points, namely, whether the appeal comes under the civil or criminal jurisdiction, and if it be a criminal appeal, whether the Recorder's decision is correct.

A curious illustration of the light in which prison life is regarded by criminals in this country, observes a contemporary, is furnished by a passage in the record of jail administration in the Central Provinces for the past year. Four prisoners succeeded in effecting their escape from the Sampulpur barrack, breaking open a locked door, and by piling several tables one upon the other forming a ladder by means of which they scaled the prison wall. It was regarded as a matter for surprise that all the prisoners in the barrack did not take the opportunity to make their escape; but their apathy was to a certain extent explained by the voluntary return of one of the fugitives a few days later. He had found, he said, that he was better off inside the jail than out of it.

What at one time threatened to be a serious disaster, occurred on Tuesday on board the British ship Lord Wolseley, Captain Mc Vicker, lying at No. 4, Esplanade Moorings, Calcutta, Shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the coolies working in the after-hold of the vessel rushed up with the alarm of fire, and immediately afterwards dense volumes of smoke were seen to be issuing from the hatch. The officers and crew of the vessel endeavoured to put the flames out so promptly that the fire was controlled and eventually extinguished before the port fire-engine steamer reached the ship. It appears that a lamp which was suspended in the hold to give light to the coolies working there broke, and the burning wick fell into some paint, which quickly burst into flames. The officers and crew of the vessel and the Customs' officers and the coolies on board deserve every credit for the manner in which they extinguished the fire.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of trustees' meeting of the 7th instant.

Read memo. to the Acting Engineer, dated 30th September last, requesting him to consider the question of the area which should be permanently set apart for the dry dock and to submit a plan.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 15th October, pointing out the want of accommodation for his servants in the out-houses attached to his residence with a view to better conveniences being provided when the question of the dry dock boundary is settled.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 15th December last, submitting a plan and proposing that the boundary on the east side of the dock be fixed 60 feet from the coping, that as the dry dock and its wharves are within customs and dock limits the boundary wall should abut on roads which necessitates the diversion of the road on the east side, that on the west side the boundary should be in line with the east side of Manson Road which the Acting Engineer proposes to extend across this plot as a temporary road with a width of 20 feet only.

The Acting Engineer also points out that the 60 feet should not be conveniently laid out on the west side owing to the Dock Superintendent's quarters, but the extra land proposed to be enclosed within the dry dock premises by taking the fence as shown on the plan will not be wasted; that the alterations proposed will necessitate the removal of sheds marked A, B, C on the plan to the sites shown there; that the shed D, on land rented by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee will have to be removed to another site; that the small shed E, now occupied by the Dock Superintendent's servants, will also have to be removed, and that it is proposed to provide for the servant's accommodation thus displaced by erecting three rooms to the west of the present servants' rooms and stables; that a gully 20 feet wide should be left to the north of the servants' quarters to keep them out of dock limits and give access to the coach-house and stables.

As regards the roadway across the Caisson, the Acting Engineer states that it can be made available at all times except when a vessel is docking or undocking by making certain alterations by which the ejector pipes will not obstruct the dock.

Read memo. by the Chairman, dated 5th March, asking the Acting Engineer to prepare an estimate of the cost of carrying out the proposals contained in his letter, dated 15th December.

Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 28th April, submitting the following estimates:—

		Rs.	Rs.
(A)	Permanent Masonry boundary wall, 9' high	8,402	
	Metalling wharf	4,273	
	Removing and re-erecting shelter sheds	343	
	Extension and alteration of Dock Supdt's. servants' quarters	1,381	
	Removal of present temporary Office and Stores room, and erection of pucca building	3,358	17,657
(B)	Diversion of Malet Cross Road	1,882	
	" Pipe sewer	583	2,465
(C)	Temporary road 20' wide in continuation of Manson-road		429
	Removal and re-erection of cattle trough of Manson-road is carried through the plot at its full width of 40 feet.		482
(D)	Alteration to ejector pipes of Caisson.		75
(E)	Channel for intercepting the storm water drainage of the Merewether Dry Dock wharf to be connected with the storm water drains		2,702
	Total...		23,810

Read minutes of members of land and Railways Committee.

Resolution.—The proposed works with the exception of the removal of the trough for cattle should be carried out and should be charged as under:—

	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	Rs.	Rs.
	Boundary wall	8,402	
	Metalling wharf	4,273	
	Drain for storm water	2,702	
	Share of removal of present temporary Office and Stores room, and erection of pucca building	2,616	17,993
	REVENUE ACCOUNT.		
(A)	Proportion of re-erecting office	612	
	Extension and alteration of Docks Supdt's. servants' quarters	1,381	
(B)	Diversion of Malet Cross Road... 1,882		
	" Pipe sewer..... 583	2,465	
(C)	Temporary road in continuation of Manson-road	429	
(D)	Alteration to ejector pipes of Caisson.	75	
	Removal and re-erection of shelter sheds	343	
	Total...		23,328

Rs. 10,000 of the expenditure to be met from Dry Dock Loan, and the balance of Rs. 13,328 from the estimated surplus of Rs. 33,820.

The works should be provided for in a supplimentary estimate, which should be submitted to Government as required by section 35 of the Bombay Port Trust Act.

Read letter from the Superintendent P. and O. Company, dated 18th April, asking permission to hang a board with the name of the company outside their preferential shed to help passengers in finding their baggage.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 28th April, proposing that name boards, be affixed on a prominent position to the various companies, and that a notice board with sliding pieces on which to paste the names of vessels at the various berths be hung up at the main entrances.

Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 3rd June, stating that 12 boards will be required for the sheds of the undermentioned companies and estimating the cost at Rs. 408, if the names are in English only, and Rs. 174, extra, if in Gujerati also. He considers that the daily notices of vessels in the docks on the printed forms supplied daily to the Chamber of Commerce will be more useful than the proposed board at the main entrance. 1 Clan Line, 1 Wilson Line, 1 Persian Line, 2 Shepherd and Co., or B. I. S. N. Co., 1 Anchor Line, 2 P. and O. S. N. Co., 1 Austrian Lloyds, 1 Rubattino Line, 1 McIver Line, 1 Hall Line. Total 12.

Resolution.—Name boards with the names in English only should be provided for the berths referred to above at an estimated cost of Rs 408. It will not be necessary to provide a board at the main entrance in the shape proposed by the Dock Superintendent if a list giving the names of the vessels in dock and the berths occupied by them as now furnished daily to the Chamber of Commerce is exhibited at the gate-house for public information and the Dock Superintendent should arrange for this being done.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd June 1892.	For week ending 3rd June. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	21	33
" out of " ..	32	45
" transported	30	30
" attended to	6	7

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	15	11
" left	16	18
" remaining in dock	16	15
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	11	15
" left.....	10	15
" remaining in dock	13	14

GOA NEWS.

Since the expiration of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty up to 30th April, a period of about three and a-half months, the British Custom House at Castle Rock collected about Rs. 173,500 from Customs duties. Trains from Goa are detained there for examination. The passengers carrying an ounce or two of country spirits are taken to court and fined. The British authorities complain that smuggling is being carried on on a large scale by routes which are not guarded by Customs posts. Measures are shortly to be taken to prevent smuggling as far as possible. During the month of April the collection of custom duties in Portuguese-India amounted to Rs. 41,872, while the export duty brought in Rs. 36-14-4 at Damaun. His Lordship the Bishop of Cochin, accompanied by Revs. Pocas and Gonsalves, arrived in Panjim on the 27th May and was received with due honour. His Excellency the Governor-General was present at the bunder while the Bishop landed. Dr. Fereira is the guest of the Patriarch-Archbishop of Goa. The nuns and their pupils sang at the mass for the first time in the chapel of Caramzalem, where the Patriarch-Archbishop was present. A private mechanical school has been started at Mapuca, in which boys are taught the work of fitters and engineers on steamers. A committee has been appointed, consisting of Messrs. L. G. Dias, L. M. Gomes, J. A. Ismail Gracias, Sertorio Coelho, M. A. De Sa, to carry out the provisions of the new custom tariff, which has been put into execution from 26th May. The West of India Portuguese Railway Company earned during the week ending 14th May, Rs. 7,021 less than the amount during the same period last year. Two foreigners have been arrested in Chinchinim for trying to pass false coins. Two patimars conveying cargo of cocoanuts from Cochin to Bombay have been wrecked off Aguada. Rain has commenced in good earnest and continues satisfactorily.

H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur has forwarded the sum of two thousand rupees to the Punjab Government for the construction of accomodation for the lions he has presented to the Lahore managerie.

It is understand that no alteration is likely to be made as regards troopship arrangements. The Government of India strongly supported the existing system.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN BHOWNAGAR.

Mr. Dossabhai Framjee, C.S.I., acting Judicial Councillor, in Bhownagar has furnished an exhaustive report on the administration of justice in that State to the Maharaja. From it we take the following extract referring to legislation:—

In my last year's report I brought to your Highness's notice that the several courts of justice, civil and criminal, having been thoroughly reorganized, and efficient and qualified men having been appointed judges and magistrates, the improvement and codification of the existing laws of the State had become a matter of paramount necessity. This year I am happy to be able to place before your Highness a record of what has been achieved in this respect. Your Highness, who has always desired progress in this direction and encouraged and incessantly watched the labors of this department, is already aware of the valuable additions which have been made to the laws of the State.

The Age of Consent Act was the first legislative fruit of the year. While the measure proposed by the Government of India was hotly discussed throughout the length and breadth of India, it was a happy thought of your Highness to introduce at once so humane and beneficent a law in your Highness's territories. On receipt of your Highness's memorandum on the subject, the Council of State concurred in the views therein expressed, and the draft Act as submitted by me was approved by the Council and sanctioned by your Highness on June 18, 1891.

It must be gratifying and a matter of pride to your Highness that ours is the first and only native State, on this side of India, that has yet followed the enlightened and humane policy of the British Government. It is greatly to be regretted that this Act is still abused by certain sections of the Indian community. As the measure is conceived in the best interests of humanity, its beneficial results will doubtless manifest themselves in more remote times than in the near future when statistics will prove that the operation of this Act has resulted in a great decrease in the mortality of child-wives and their offspring, to say nothing of a progeny that will hereafter be born under far better conditions. There is one circumstance worthy of notice in connection with the passing of this Act in our State, and it is this—that your Highness's subjects were entirely in favor of the enactment. The Dewan Saheb himself, a man of enlightened views, assured me that the Nagars did not celebrate the marriage of their daughters before the age of twelve and that it was a very good thing, indeed, to emphasize the custom by a law such as the one that has been passed. The Nagarseth and the leading Banian merchants whom I consulted were equally in its favor.

Necessarily the Act of June 1891 has now been repealed and its provisions embodied in the Bhownagar Fouzdari Act (Penal Code) referred to later on.

The second Act of the year was the one sanctioned by your Highness on July 1, 1891, for the prevention of gambling. No such provision existed before in the State against this vice. At present the Act is applicable to the city of Bhownagar only, but it will be extended to other towns should it be found necessary to do so.

It having been suggested by some that an Insolvency Act for the State was desirable, a draft Act, based on the lines of the Insolvency Act in force in the city of Bombay, was prepared in the year under report; but as the proposed measure deeply concerned the commercial interests in the State, it was considered advisable to publish the draft Bill in the Bhownagar Darbari Gazette and to invite the opinion of the mercantile community thereon before it was passed into law. Strong representations were thereafter made against the proposed legislation. The merchants, who opposed it in a body, represented that practically there was no necessity for such a measure, that the standard of morality in the commercial community was high and that no difficulty was experienced by honest traders, when they got into financial troubles, in settling their affairs amicably with their creditors. They feared that the proposed law would create a spirit of reckless trading which was rare at present amongst them and that persons of easy conscience would run into hazardous speculation, well-knowing and determined that if they met with reverses they could easily "whitewash" themselves with the aid of the Act, as is easily done by scores of persons every month in the city of Bombay. This view of the measure could not well be disregarded, inasmuch as there is considerable truth and force in it; and as the people in whose interests the enactment was contemplated did not wish for the measure, it was considered advisable to shelve it. I should add, however, that the leading merchants with whom I consulted on the subject were not opposed to some modified insolvency provisions of the Indian Government's Civil Procedure Code being embodied in the Civil Procedure Code, which has already been prepared for our State and is under the consideration of the Council.

A Land Acquisition Act, the draft of which was prepared by the zealous Public Works Councillor, has been passed. It was necessitated by the great fire which last year destroyed a large portion of the business part of the city. An extensive fire, though calamitous, greatly aids the carrying out of needed improvements which could not otherwise be effected. Your Highness having considered it necessary to order the improvement and widening of the roads in the locality affected by the fire, the land necessary for the purpose could not be obtained except with the aid and powers of such an Act. Handsome prices, however, were paid for the land taken up in addition to the amounts which had previously been given by way of relief to such of the poor people as had lost their all. The Act in its results has not been productive of any friction or ill-feeling among the parties interested.

The most important event of the year, or even in the history of the State, if I may be allowed to say so, is the passing of a complete Code of Criminal Law for the State. The old Criminal Law, which was passed in 1866, was only a schedule of offences and of the penalties they involved. It was long ago found to be unsuited to our progressive Government and the present requirements of the State, however advanced it might have been, considered in 1866 on the then existing law. The definition of offences as given therein gave scant help to magistrates and judges. The several penalties provided for the offences were disproportionate and ill-conceived. Mr. Bhownugree, the substantive holder of the post which I have the honor to fill, soon after assuming charge of the judicial portfolio in the Council of State, noticed the defects which I have alluded to, and endeavored to remove them by issuing such circular orders and notifications as would secure some precision and uniformity in the law. But he himself as well as your Highness were naturally dissatisfied with such "patchwork" legislation. Had Mr. Bhownugree remained in the country, he would, I am sure, have entered upon the arduous task which your Highness asked me to undertake, and which, happily, I have been able to accomplish under your Highness's encouragement in a manner of which your Highness is best able to judge.

In the preparation of this Code, I lay no claim to originality. The Indian Penal Code is the fruit of the labors of some of the ablest of Indian and English Jurists. It is admittedly the best Code of the kind extant. It has now been worked for more than a quarter of a century, and its value and exceeding merit have been proved by the fact that but few amendments have been found necessary. The definitions and illustrations of the offences are the very backbone of the Code, and they have been rigidly adhered to in our Code. If I lay claim to any merit at all, it is in adhering as closely as possible to the text of the several sections of the Indian Penal Code, with only such adaptations and alterations as the circumstances of our State required.

I need not lengthen this part of the report with any further remarks, suffice it to say that from the moment your Highness resolved that a good and complete Code of Criminal Law should be framed for your State, your Highness assiduously pressed for the early fulfillment of your desire; and now that it has been realized, it must be a matter of the greatest satisfaction to your Highness. So far as legislation is concerned, the Bhownagar Fouzdari Act is the crowning work of your Highness's administration. This was confirmed, by the favorable terms in which his Excellency the Governor, Lord Harris, when he honored this State with a visit in April last, was pleased to express his

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Gladestry, 1,521 tons, Captain B Maughan, sailed on Saturday last for Soura Baya, in Java, in ballast.

THE ss Longstone, 1,575 tons, Captain W G Thompson, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Gairloch, 1,422 tons, Captain J Cowan, cleared on Saturday last for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE ss Latona, 1,919 tons, Captain W J Rout, cleared on Saturday last for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt Errant, 2,420 tons, Captain J. Mathias, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s s Balmoral Castle, 1,961 tons, Captain J Cringle, cleared on Saturday last for London, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain F A Lovell, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE ss Craigton, 1,325 tons, Captain David Pearson, cleared on Saturday last for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain W Masson, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,487 tons, Captain R Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s. Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Lovell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 57 deck passengers.

THE s s Eric 1,787 tons, Captain G. Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (12th May), with a cargo of 3,681 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain T E Gillett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon-Capt F E Murray, Mr D J Menezes, Mrs Hormusjee Bomonjee and six children, Mr Burne, Mr Alli bin Abdoola and son, and 75 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The following notice to mariners received from the Political Agent, Cutch, is published :—

CUTCH.

Gulf of Cutch.

From the 23rd April 1892 a new light is exhibited from the newly constructed Light House at Navinal.

It is a fourth order fixed catadioptric light. It is are of illumination is ENE bounded by the south to WSW 180°, and its focal plane is 58 feet above mean sea level. It is visible in clear weather for 15 miles."

The following notice is issued by the Port officer, Rangoon.

"Bay of Bengal—Approaches to Chittagong.

It has been reported that the South Patches buoy off Cox Bazaar has broken adrift and was last seen in the vicinity of the Dolphin Shoal to the west ward of Kutubdea Light House."

INDIAN OCEAN (NORTH).

Arabian Sea.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Bombay, that a water-logged bugla has been abandoned in Lat. 17°57, N., Long. 66°46. E. Masters of vessels proceeding to the westward are hereby warned to look out for this danger to shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Eric (s)	Taylor	Cardiff, May 12.
	Cumorta (s)	Whitehead	Calcutta, May 7.
12	Chindwara (s)	Phillips	Calcutta, May 15.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, May 20.
	Ganges (s)	Alderton	London.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Gairloch (s)	Cowan	Dunkirk.
	Longstone (s)	Thompson	Karachi.
	Fazilka (s)	Lovell	Calcutta, &c.
	Umballa (s)	Mason	Calcutta, &c.
	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathias	Liverpool.
	Glenestry (s)	Maughan	Soura Baya.
12	Calder (s)	Lovell	Persian Gulf.
	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Latona (s)	Rout	Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Steamer Balmoral Castle, Cringle, for London.
" Craigton, Pearson, for Genoa and Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Rhelgonda, for Hull, Anwerp, Dunkirk, &c.
" Lombardy, for China, &c.
" Victoria, for Antwerp.
" Alboin, for Penang, Singapore and Bangkok.
Schooner Columbus, for Seychelles.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.
8 Str. Johannisberger s. Lange .... Middlesbro, April 25.

DEPARTURES.
June 8.—Steamers Canara, City of London and Manora.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVAL.
10 Clan Macintyre s. ..... Glasgow.

June. DEPARTURES.
8 Khandalla s .... Bombay.
Niemen s .... Colombo.
9 Niobe s .... Colombo.
Putiala s .... Rangoon.
Madura s .... Calcutta.

KARACHI.

May. ARRIVALS.
31 Gutenfels s ..... Thorman .... London, Antwerp and Hamburg.

June.
1 Pemba s ..... Gimblett .... Bambay.
2 Olympia s ..... Gibson ..... Batoum.
Henry Bolckow s.. Hardcastle .. Bombay.
3 Zampa s ..... Chisholm .... Aden.
4 Pachumba s ..... Russell ..... Bombay.
6 Karoon s ..... Freeman .... Colombo.

May. DEPARTURES.
31 Purulia s ..... Masson ..... Bombay.

June.
1 Bancoora s ..... Britten ..... Freemantle (Australia).
2 Pemba s ..... Gimblett .... Persian Gulf.
Elwick s ..... Steele ..... Port Said for orders.
Henry Bolckow s.. Hardcastle .. Persian Gulf.
3 Ethelreda s ..... Harrison .... Port Said for orders.
Gutenfels s ..... Thorman .... Bombay.
4 Pachumba s ..... Russell ..... Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ship Eva Lynch, Mahony, S. M. Umer Dossul, for Colombo.
Steamer Olympia, Gibson, J. Currie & Co. (not known).
" Zampa, Chisholm, Ralli Brothers, for Hull.
" Karoon, Freeman, Ralli Brothers, (not known).

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—299 cwts myrabollams, Otto Martin ; 804 bales cotton and 50,400 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Thos H Moore and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

Kt Errant s—17 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Balmoral Castle s—5 cwts gum, Jetha Malsee ; 45 cwts indigo, The Bombay Co ; 68 cwts coir ropes, L Maneckchand ; 999 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 70 cwts archilla weeds, D Anundjee ; 2,001 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Shannon s—15 bales woollen carpets, A M Goolam Hoosein ; 15 casks chutney, Manockjee Poonjeajee and Sons ; 1,250 cwts wheat bran, Bombay Flour Mill Co ; 13 bales hides, Postonjee Eduljee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Latona s—6,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

Baron Ardrossan s—58,900 cwts wheat and 20,572 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Gutenfels s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 380 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Victoria s—200 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee ; 605 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co ; 7,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros ; 8,004 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 780 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 1,167 cwts wheat flour and 4,000 cwts wheat-bran, The Bombay flour Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

Naples s—2,001 cwts linseed, Tyabjee and Co ; 400 cwts myrabollams, Otto Martin ; 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moorer and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, F Fisher and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gairloch s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Craigton s—501 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ship Roma s—52½ cwts myrabollams, V Gangjee ; 200 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee.

FOR GENOA.

Craigton s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Durham s—330 bales cotton and 600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—125 bales twist, C Ebram and Co ; 12½ cwts sharkfins, M Rahim and Co ; 30 cwts seclarus, M M Keckabhoy ; 18 cwts khudiakhar, 70 cwts fenneiseed and 17 cwts sclarus, Quan Lun Eaoo.

Lombardy s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—160 bales twist, C Ebram and Co.

NOTICES.

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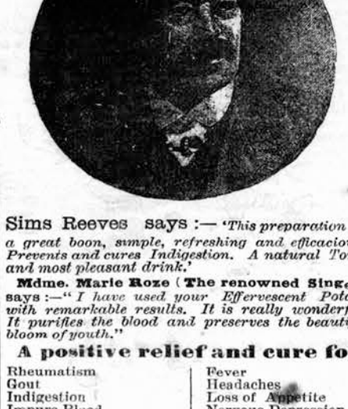

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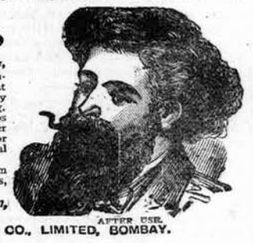

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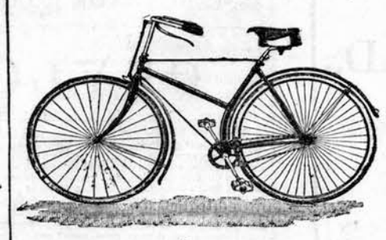

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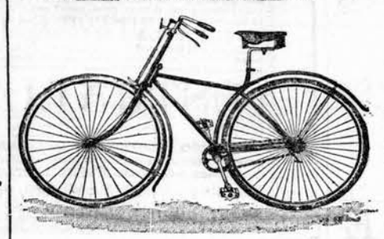

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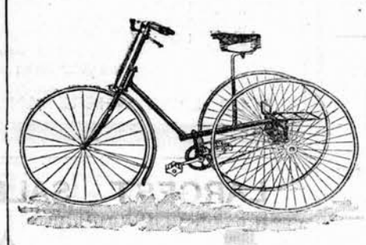

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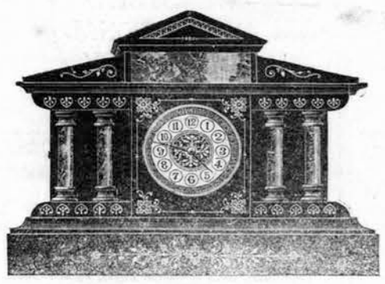

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